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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY LIBRARY

VOL. XXIII NO. 199 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY AUGUST 21, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Directors' Plans To Tide Over Silver Crisis

Emergency Codes To Regulate Deal In White Metal

Prominent Bullion Merchant's Offices Sealed Under High Court Orders

An emergency meeting of the Board of the Bullion Exchange and the Merchants' Committee was held at 6 p.m., on Tuesday evening and passed the following resolutions.

"The Directors present are unanimously of opinion that a case of emergency has arisen and exists and resolve accordingly.

"The Directors unanimously resolve to prohibit merchants from entering into transactions in silver either for Shravan or Bhadarva S. Y. 1991 delivey below rates of Rs. 64-13-0 and Rs. 65-1-0 per 100 tolas respectively until further notice.

"It is pointed out that any transactions for the said delivery hereafter entered into, in contravention of the above resolution will be null and void, and of no effect.

"Having regard to the situation, the Board recommends to the merchants not to enter into new transactions until the emergency is over."

BULLION MERCHANT IN TROUBLE

Official Assignee Takes Possession Of Properties

In pursuance of an "ex parte" order passed by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court on Tuesday, on the petition filed by Brijmohan Sitaram, a shroff, against the firm of Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co., Bullion merchants, the Official Assignee took possession of their properties the same evening, and put the offices of the firm, situate at the Zaveri Bazar and Silver Bazar under seal.

Miss Jadhav of Baroda who left on Tuesday by the Italian Mail boat for prosecuting studies in England for the Teacher's Diploma.

SRIPRAKASA'S WARNING

Congress Venue Will Be Shifted If Situation Does Not Improve

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

In a statement to the "Chronicle" Mr. Sri Prakasa, President of the U. P. Congress Committee, says:

"I and my colleagues are for the present determined that the Congress should be held in Lucknow, but if the situation so develops during the next few weeks that it should be deemed imperative to take it elsewhere, I am confident that other cities will not be found wahting to shoulder the burden, even at short notice."

Referring to the Reception Committee meeting for the election of office-bearers, he observes: "Though fully aware of the existence of sharp differences amongst Congress workers in Lucknow, I had no idea that party feelings were running so high that it would be impossible even to hold election. Election time was full of sudden surprises for me. I was certainly greatly pained, when most of the members gathered there were not willing to give a hearing to speakers, and I was particularly distressed, when even Mrs. Bakshi was denied the courtesy that should commonly be extended to all ladies.

INVALIDATION OF ELECTIONS.

Referring to the circumstances which led to the invalidation of elections, he says: "When I saw blank ballot papers were freely distributed in shoals while the election was on, and when each person had already received his ballot paper at the gate, I could not but feel that individuals were voting again and again. I also saw many persons going to the ballot box with heaps of ballot papers in their hands, while all rules of such voting require that individuals should put in their own ballot papers. The arrangements I made for the recording of votes broke down.

U. P. C. C. IN CHARGE.

The U. P. C. C. has taken over the arrangements for the Congress session at Lucknow, till the Reception Committee elections were properly held.

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S WIFE DEAD

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Zinnyatunnessa Begum (35) wife of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, expired this evening at Chittaranjan Sevasadan. She was operated upon on Sunday last for tumour in the abdomen. Since then her condition was growing worse.—United Press.

KUNZRU FOR WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

On the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, President, U.P. (Eastern) Harijan Sevak Sangh, is proceeding to Wardha to attend the meeting of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh at the end of this month, although he is not a member of the latter body.—A. P.

FATAL 'PLANE CRASH

Norwegian Davis Cup Player Killed

(Special Cable).

OSLO, Aug. 20.

Finn Smith, Norwegian Davis Cup player, was killed, when the military aeroplane in which he was flying crashed here and his companion, another air officer, was also killed. Smith was beaten in the second round of the last Wimbledon by John Vanryn.

INDIAN LIBERTIES IN PERIL

Sastri Advises Congress To Accept Offices .....

CUDDALORE, Aug. 20.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri addressing the Bar Association, Cuddalore said:

"I think in the real spirit of serving the people and working the constitution it is the duty of Congressmen to accept office and responsibility." Mr. Sastri added:

"India is threatened and her liberties are in peril. The constitution that was promised has been denied and another put in its place which threatens to deprive us of what we have always aimed at. The spirit of communalism is directly encouraged and fostered in the new constitution. The political weather is the worst we have ever experienced.

"This is the time for Congressmen to gather together in a strong fold and the only way to check the forces of Communalism and keep alive the sparks of nationalism until such time as they might once more become a powerful guide to the destinies of the country is to come to positions of power and responsibility."—A.P.

TAX-THE-RICH BILL

Increase In Estate And Fift Taxes

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

After eliminating the new inheritance levies proposed by Mr. Roosevelt in "tax-the-rich bill," the Senate and the House of representatives in the Conference Committee reached a final agreement on the bill. Instead of inheritance taxes, the bill, as now agreed, increases the existing estate and gift taxes.

The Committee rejected Senator Borah's amendment forbidding future issues of securities, exempt from federal taxes.

CHINTAMANI LEAVES CALCUTTA

Full Confidence In Journalist Association

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

After a successful conclusion, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President of the All-India Journalists' Conference, left tolnight for Benares by the Punjab Mail 'en route' to Allahabad.

He was given a hearty send-off by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Chairman, Messrs. B. Sen Gupta and Kishore Mohan Banerjee, General Secretaries of the Reception Committee, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and other journalists.

Mr. Chintamani was much pleased with the enthusiasm and earnestness, which marked the deliberations. In conversation, he said that he had every confidence in the Indian Journalists' Association and gave valuable suggestions for strengthening it.—United Press.

M.L.A. To Raise Abyssinian Issue In Assembly

Bombay's new lady doctors: A group of ladies who received their M. B. & B. S. degrees on Tuesday at the Annual Convocation of the Bombay University.

BALLOT FAVOURS S. V. CHETTY

Resolution Of Protest Against Italian Aggression

INDIA MUST ACT AS MEMBER OF LEAGUE

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The first non-official resolution ballotted for discussion in the Assembly on Sept. 4 relates to the Italo-Abyssinian tension. The ballot favoured Mr. Venkatachelam Chetty who holding that tension is fraught with the gravest danger to world peace recommends to the Government of India to communicate to the Italian Government the protest of India as an Original Member of the League of Nations against Italy's attitude as an act of imperialist agression towards Abyssinia.

Loby circles expect this resolution will be disallowed.

DANGER OF NEO-IMPERIALISM

British Press On Mussolini's Policy

LONDON, Aug. 20.

"Treason" is precisely the word for describing the action of Sgr. Mussolini.—treason towards the Allies in the Great War and his postwar friends and helpmates, and above all, to that civilisation which stands or falls with the present order.—States the "Manchester Guardian" in a leading article on Abyssinia.

FASCIST NEO. IMPERIALISM.

Mussolini is not animated by the old-fashioned imperialism, but by the more terrible neo-Imperialism of the Fascist State. His country, with the bitter poverty reducing her millions of peasants and workmen to deprivation as terrible as any in Europe, is being adorned with expensive and useless marble monuments that ape the splendours of ancient Rome, while he attempts to found a Fascist Empire.

POSERS FOR MUSSOLINI.

Can Mussolini carry out his ambitious plans without such expenditure as will weaken the economic foundations of his rule? Is Mussolini sure that he can hold Austria when his men are perishing with disease and bullet and spear wounds in Africa and a prolonged difficult warfare is exhausting his reserve? Will Mussolini found his Fascist Empire only to despoil all his power and influence on the European continent by Southern and South Eastern expansion of the third realm?

"WE CAN'T TELL.

We cannot tell, but if the displacement of the European mainland begins, we shall know on whom the chief responsibility falls and if it is the power and influence of Fascist Italy that is displaced, Mussolini must explain it to his people.—Reuter's Special.

CONCILIATION COMMISSION AT WORK

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The Conciliation Commission inquiring into the Ualual incident resumed its work at the point where it broke off at Schevening-en on July 9.

The proceedings began with the Abyssinian protest against the limitation of the terms of reference to the question as to who was the aggressor at Ualual. The Italian arbitrators formally objected to this on the ground that it lacked justification.

The Commission designated M. Politis as the fifth arbitrator.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST AIM EXPLAINED

Kamaladevi Tells Party Seeks Reorientation Of Congress Policy

(From Our Correspondent).

HAVERI, Aug. 20.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressed a crowded meeting on Monday at Haveri. Mr. S. K. Hosmani, M.L.A., President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, presided. Explaining the origin and objects of the Congress Socialist Party, Mrs. Kamaladevi traced the history of the Congress from the early times to its reorientation in 1920, when it identified itself with the masses and accepted the method of direct action. The failure of Civil Disobedience to achieve Swaraj was due to want of mass support and co-operation. The Socialist Party sought yet another reorientation of the Congress policy and programme and to make it an organ of mass struggle for the establishment of complete Independence.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

No Constitution, continued the speaker, granted by the British Parliament was acceptable to India. The Congress stood by the principle of self-determination. She declared that a Constituent Assembly convened by a vote on the functional basis alone could draft a Constitution for the country.

The Socialist Party visualised "Purna Swaraj" as the establishment of a Socialist State which condition alone would satisfy the needs of the masses and would vest power in their hands.

Mrs. Kamaladevi addressed another meeting in the Library Hall under the auspices of the Friends' Union on experiments in the new forms of social and economic reconstruction. She referred to the Industrial Revolution and the birth of Capitalism which in its ultimate stage of development has culminated into Imperialism. She explained the Socialist experiment in Russia, the Fascist experiment in Italy, National Socialism in Germany and National Recovery Programme in America, all of which pointed to a breakdown of Capitalism. India had much to learn from these various experiments.

Mr. Diwakar also addressed a public meeting on the need of an economic programme and the organisation of the masses and the establishment of such a State as would really bring economic freedom along with political freedom to the masses.

Mrs. Kamaladevi met the local workers at an informal meeting when she explained the Socialist Party programme and advised them to form a group to conduct study classes and carry on the organisation of peasants and workers in the District.

S. AFRICA WIN RUBBER

Sparkling Cricket At Oval In Final Test

The fifth and last Test Match between England and South Africa ended in a draw.

South Africa thus won the rubber, having won the only match played to a definite finish.

Sensational cricket was witnessed at the Oval on Tuesday, the last day of the last Test Match. Leyland and Ames who resumed the England innings attacked the South African bowling and established another record for the fifth wicket. Leyland scored 161 runs in a faultless innings while Ames was 148, not out, when Wyatt declared the England innings closed at the fall of the sixth wicket at the total of 534 runs.

Though a drawn match was a foregone conclusion, things looked gloomy for South Africa when they ventured on their second venture. Three wickets fell in quick succession for a paltry total of 36 runs. But with the appearance of Viljoen and Cameron, a change for the better seemed to come, and the total stood at 154 at tea. England bowlers, however, continued to be deadly and when stumps were drawn South Africa had lost six wickets for 287 runs.

THE SCORES:—

South Africa (1st Innings)	...	476
England (1st Innings)	...	534
South Africa (2nd Innings) (for 6 wkts.)		287

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Only 3,000 were present at the Oval this morning when play in the fifth and last Test Match between England and S. Africa commenced in fine weather on a good wicket to-day which is last day of the match. Leyland and Ames resumed their overnight's innings.

LEYLAND STUMPED.

Ames was thrice morally bowled in one over by Vincent, but the batsmen soon became confident and were clouting all over the ground. Ames, with a couple of fixes from Vincent sent up his individual 50 in 100 minutes. Leyland soon reached his 150 in 205 minutes. England made 100 in 60 minutes this morning. When the score was at 428 Leyland was stumped by Cameron off Mitchell for 161 (428-5-161). The outgoing batsman played faultless cricket in his innings which included one six and 17 fours and lasted 235 minutes. The Leyland-Ames partnership is the Anglo-South African record for the fifth wicket. The partnership realised 179 runs made in 135 minutes.

AMES SCORES CENTURY

Ames completed his individual century in two and a half hours. Ames and Nichols were batting with 100 and 8 respectively and the score stood at 450 for five.

The fast rate of scoring was maintained and 500 of the innings was hoisted after 355 minutes' play. Six runs later Nichols was caught by Siedle at long-leg off Langton for 30 (506-6-30).

Ames was joined by Robins and the pair carried the score to 534 for 6 when the teams adjourned for lunch. Ames and Robins were not out with 148 and 10 respectively.

England declared their first innings at this total.

Ames during his stay at the wicket for 210 minutes hit one six and 14 fours. His innings was characterised by off-driving and hitting to the legside.

S. AFRICA'S EARLY DISASTER

South Africa opened their second innings through Mitchell and Siedle and lost the two wickets for 23. Mitchell was bowled by Read for 9 (16-1-9). Rowan who filled the breach was bowled by Bowes for 7 (22-2-7). Siedle was still batting with 7.

Mitchell was dismissed with an outswinger. Rowan was played on. Siedle and Nourse were batting with 22 and 8 respectively when the total was 47 for 2.

VILJOEN STOPS ROT.

50 of the innings was hoisted after 40 minutes' play. 17 runs later Bowes bowled Siedle with an inswinger, for 36, (67-3-36). Nourse was joined by Viljoen and the pair was batting with 16 and 4 respectively at the total of 76 for 3.

Wyatt dropped Viljoen at 8 in the gully. The fourth wicket partnership ended at 112, Nourse falling to Read, (112-4-36). Cameron joined Viljoen and signalised his arrival with five boundaries. Viljoen and Cameron were batting with 34 and 25 and the total was 154 at tea time.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

After tea South Africa lost two more wickets, both Viljoen and Cameron being stumped by Ames off Robins for 45 and 42 respectively. (178-5-42), 193-6-45). Wade and Dalton became associated and the pair was batting with 40 and 57. The total was 287 for 6 when stumps were drawn.

The match ended in a draw.

The South African batsmen played lively cricket. Dalton who hit 9 fours was at the wicket for

(Continued on Page 7)

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Lady Companion, preferably medical woman for a melancholic patient whole day attendance, state age, caste and lowest salary to Box No. 4733, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Secretary on Rs. 50 per race day, till the close of Poona and Bombay Races. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—The Good Luck Society, Mysore. (4746).

Applications will be considered from respectable merchants and retired Officers or individuals of status for the appointment of a few District Managers to organise agencies in unrepresented areas for the sale of Carrons teas and look after stocks. Salary Rs. 250—12 1/2—500 plus allowance Rs. 100 with benefit of yearly bonus. Apply stating experience and references. Carrons (India), Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4747)

Wanted Urgently, Competent Stenographers, (Bombay, Qualified Accountants, B. Com., G.D.A., Mechanical-Electrical Engineers Spinning-Weaving Masters for Mills. Apply with Certificates, Salaries required, Box 4738, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An experienced energetic nurse age 25 to 35 to look after two Parsi babies. Board and lodging provided. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 4737 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from qualified graduates of Foreign Universities in Technology of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing, Grade Rs. 200—20—300. Apply with copies of testimonials to the office Assistant Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1603)

Wanted—A trained Nurse for private Hospital at Sakargarh District Gurdaspur. Apply with certificates and previous experience and pay. Behari Lall 4200, Station Road, Secunderabad. (4724)

12. TO BE LET

Office rooms and residential flats to be let at the new building situated opp. Graham Building and next to Bengali Girl School. Apply within. (4751).

To Let immediately to Vegetarian Hindus in Newly-built "Villa Bellevue," Opera House, Tram Terminus, excellent block of three rooms and kitchen with gas fittings. Apply Watchman. (4735).

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4744).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Airy well lighted double and single rooms with independent water, electric supply in healthiest locality, rent Rs. 8, 12, 20, 30 for respectable families in Cassum Mitha's new buildings, near Lower Parel, B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. (4716).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Excellent flats, Himat Nivas, Dongersi Road, Samudra Tarang, Darashah Road, off Nepean Sea Road, Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road. Apply Mr. Balu, 'phone. 23956. (4742).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted a Loan of Rs. 5,000 immediately for 1 year on Pro-Note by gentleman of good position. Interest 9 to 12 per cent., payable regularly every month. Please reply Box No. 4743, "The Bombay Chronicle"

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Active agents for Insurance business and canvassers for sale of Essences and Colours on liberal terms. Apply to Vakil and Sons, 86|88, Bapukhote Street, Bombay 3. (4745).

Wanted Agents and organisers to sell our Industrial Insurance Policies all over India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Managing Agents Griha Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 1, British Indian St., Calcutta. (.739).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Quick Sale—20 H. P. 2 cyl. Titan Kerosene Tractor with 2 Furrow International power-lift plow, and Case double disc-harrow (in slight disrepair). All little used and open trial and Expert inspection. What offers? Apply the Proprietor, Riverside Estate. P. O. Girnara, Nasik District. (4740).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Dispensary Furniture, Drugs, etc. Very useful for Chemist shop. Apply, Box No. 4752, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan, 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

2,750 More Students to apply for Scholarships in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, and intelligent men to win Rs. 50,000 by solving our easy puzzle. Apply for prospectus and detailed rules of puzzle, enclosing 2 annas stamps to:—The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. (4676).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO MOTORIST.

GANPAT (Late of The Swiss Engineering Co., Ltd.) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has opened "SWASTIKA GARAGE" at Havibibi Building, Gwalia Tank, Raghovji Road, Bombay, for repairing Automobiles. (4732)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, the undersigned BEN MARSDEN, of Ahmedabad, do hereby give notice to the public on behalf of Messrs. Whittle and Co., that the Ginning and Pressing Factories belonging to Messrs. Whittle & Co., and which are situated at Wadhwan Camp, Wadhwan City, Rampara, Ranpur, Dholera and Barvala, and the plot of land, situated in the village Pimpli, together with the plots of land on which the said factories are situated, and the adjoining plots of land with all the buildings thereon with right, title and interest which Messrs Whittle & Co., possess with respect thereto and also together with all the machineries and all the Stores other than Cotton of the said Ginning and Pressing Factories are sold to Mehta Popatlal Thakershi of Wadwan Camp, and a (sata) chithi has been already executed to that effect. If any person has got any objection to the said sale or any person has any right or interest in the said properties, he should declare it within a month of the publication of this notice, and if no objection will be coming forth during the above mentioned time, the sale deeds with respect to the said properties will be executed in favour of Mehta Popatlal Thakarshi, it being taken for granted that no one has any objection to the said sale and afterwards no one will be entitled to raise any objection or put forward any claims with respect to sale of the above mentioned properties.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1935.

BEN MARSDEN,
Attorney,
for Emma, J. Whittle
1620.

S. S. "ATLANTIC MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 20th August, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignatures without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

THE AHMEDABAD MFG. & CALICO PTG. CO., LTD.

STORES MERCHANTS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that contract for the three Mills for different items of Stores inclusive of items for which contract expires by the 30th September, 1935, will be considered by the Office Asstt., of the Calico Mills. Merchants may see the list of articles at the Mills' Office between 2 and 4 p.m. on any Mill working day after the 20th August, 1935, from the Typist, and if they feel interested, they would be provided with a tender form on application. Tenders must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th August, 1935.

OFFICE ASSTT.,
Calico Mills, Ahmedabad.
1618

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

AUCTION SALE

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY will Publicly Auction one Tangyes Double Barrel Deep Well Pump 5,000 gallons pumping capacity per hour. Tangyes Horizontal Engine and Tangyes vertical cross tube boiler for Pump, one C. I. Water Tank 15 x 15 x 4 with steel trestle, one water Column with pipes in complete working order at Dhasa Junction on 31st August 1935, between 2 and 4 p.m.

Particulars from undersigned Office on application. Original cost of Plant about Rs. 22,000. Firm offer of over Rs. 10,000 will be favourably considered. Plant could be inspected at Dhasa on any day. Those interested invited to attend auction and offer.

Bhavnagar Para.
D|-18th August, 1935.
H. R. MEHTA.
Offg., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
1624

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the INDIAN COS. ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, carrying on business as film exhibitors in Bombay, Poona and other places and having its registered office at Minerva Theatre, Poona.

(1) BABURAO KRISHNARAO PAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Directors and Share-holders of the said Company, and (2) Messrs FAMOUS PICTURES, a firm, carrying on business as film distributors at Lamington Road, Bombay. .... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 20th day of August, 1935, presented to the said Court by the Petitioners abovenamed, the first Petitioner being a contributory and the firm of the 2nd Petitioners being creditors of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers hearing Companies' matters at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September 1935 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of the order for the winding up of the said Company under the said Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or by Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1935.

NATVARLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
Whiteaway Laidlaw Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
1628

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAYA RAJ of Khar Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property which he has agreed to Purchase from The Bombay Education Society and The Bombay Diocesan Trust Association, Limited, to our client Seth GAFOOR-MEHERALLY.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate on the West side of Parel Road Byculla in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 710 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by another land belonging to the Vendor on the East by Parel Road aforesaid on the West by the land belonging to the Bombay Education Society and the Bombay Diocesan Trust Association, Ltd., and the South by a 40-0in. wide proposed Road bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1491 (part) and 2/1491 (part) of Byculla Divisions.

Dated this 19th day of August 1935.

AMBUBHAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1621.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that OOMAR ABDULLAH RAJKOTWALLA of Kurla Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ABUBHAI PREMJI LAKDAWALA.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Kurla in New Mill Ward in the Old Agra Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District, Bombay Suburban District Taluka South Salsette, bearing non-agricultural No. 110 admeasuring 219 sq. yards together with the building thereon bearing Municipal No. 274 and bounded, on the East by the land bearing non-agricultural No. 114, on the South by the land bearing non-agricultural S. No. III, on the North by the land bearing Non-Agricultural S. No. 109 and on the West by the Old Agra Road.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1935.

AMBUBHAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1625.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for The Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Transferee of the Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Vithaldas Liladhar, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Transferee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th November, 1924, and the transfer of Mortgage, dated 13th August, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 20th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure land situate on the west side of Napean Sea Road, admeasuring about 2653 sq. yards, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3307 (3), Street No. 10A and bounded on the North by the property of the late Manubhai Nanabhai, on the East by Napean Sea Road, on the South by the property of Shantidas Askuran and on the West by the property of the Bank of India Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Transferee at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHOTALAL KHUSHALDAS JOSHI, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THOSE two pieces or parcels of Municipal land or ground being Plots Nos. 38 (part) and 39 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Dadar-Matunga (North) estate called "Amba Bhuvan" together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Brahmanwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 550 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos.... and Cadastral Survey Nos. 492/10 and 493/10 of Matunga Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plots Nos. 37 and 38 (part), on or towards the West by Plots Nos. 40 and 41 (part), on or towards the North by an open Maidan and on or towards the South by a public Road and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7959 (3) and Street No. 1526B and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1935.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1629.

TO-DAY IS HOLY JANMASHTAMI
Come up and enjoy
SPECIAL SHOW AT 3 p.m.
INSISTENT PUBLIC DEMAND
WONDERFUL RECEPTION!
THE COSMOPOLITAN
ELITE OF BOMBAY
MUSTER STRONG!
PUBLIC DEMAND
FOR REVIVAL OF "CHANDIDAS"
FULLY JUSTIFIED!
New Theatres, Ltd. (Calcutta)
IMMORTAL
SOCIAL JEWEL
That Stands Unrivalled
"CHANDIDAS"
"CHANDIDAS"
"CHANDIDAS"
Remember—only once in a Life's Time comes the 'Golden Chance' to see a picture of the type of "Chandidas"
MAKE YOUR FAMILIES HAPPY
by showing them "Chandidas"
at
MINERVA
TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON
TO-DAY MATINEE SHOW
at 3-30 p. m.
THREE SHOWS DAILY.
3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.
World's greatest Comedians running riot in Reno!
BERT. WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
IN
PEACH O'RENO
See them as Doctors of Divorce turning the whole town topsy!
ENTIRELY BRAND NEW COPY
Plans open. 'Phone 22666.

ROOT CAUSE OF TROUBLE ON FRONTIER

Two Notorious Outlaws Blamed For Disturbances In Nathiagali

The root-cause of the Gandab Road trouble in Nathiagali (N.-W.F.P.) appears to have been due to two notorious outlaws, named Chimnai and Mahmood, who, after committing a number of murders, settled in the district, being harboured in the Safi territory.

Demonstrations against the repairs of the Gandab Road necessitated military action as a result of which some of the tribesmen dispersed. Further news of any fresh developments has not yet been received.

The Local Government have issued a lengthy 'communique' detailing the Gandab Road disturbances.

The road, which runs from Shabqadar towards Yusuf Khel in Lower Mohmand territory, was built in 1933 to facilitate the protection assured to the Lower Mohmand clans from the perennial aggressions of certain Upper Mohmands.

The popularity of the road was proved when that inveterate enemy, the Faqir of Alingar, descended with a band of 200 followers and proposed to break it. The Halimzais, however, were prepared to put up a fight if he did not retire.

Demonstrations Against Repairs.

Last July the ordinary repairs were due in a sector between Dand and Karappakamdao, a portion within the treaty limits. The Isa Khel and Burhan Khel youths were dissatisfied with the arrangements made by the leaders, and in order to give expression to their grievances they decided to demonstrate against the road repairs.

On the morning of July 29, two hundred tribesmen took up their position between Dand and Kharappa and started firing. The Khassadars, backed up by the Frontier Constabulary, replied, repulsing them. Long Range desultory firing continued all day long. A military column moved towards the area, but was not brought into action. The repairs were completed on August 4.

No casualties were inflicted on the Khasadar or Government forces, but the Kashars sustained three, including one killed.

On August 3, Badshahgul, son of the hostile Haji of Turangzai, descended to the Lower Mohmand territory with one machine-gun and a considerable following including Chimnai, the notorious outlaw, who was wanted in connection with several murders.

Badshahgul endeavoured to persuade the Burhan Khels and the Isa Khels to break with Government but this the latter refused to do, telling Badshahgul to return.

Picket Attacked

On August 7, a party of Burhan Khel Kashars cut 460 yards of telephone wire and wantonly attacked the Frontier Constabulary piquet, who, however, did not suffer any casualties. One Kashar was wounded and captured with a rifle and the telephone wire. The party is believed to have included Chimnai.

On August 15, Badshahgul's party received further accretions and began wantonly to destroy the road. In view of the lashkar's aggressive attitude the military moved towards Pir Kila as a precautionary measure. No explanation of their action is yet forthcoming from the aggressors.

It is, however, noteworthy that, the outlaw, Chimnai throughout along with his other comrades, acted prominently, as Badshahgul's lieutenant. It is from Lakarai that Chimnai descended to British territory to commit his most recent assassinations.

On Border of Civilized Country.

It is clearly impossible to permit the gang of desperadoes, including Mahmud the murderer of a hospital nurse at Mardan last year, to establish themselves comfortably in close proximity to the border of a civilized country and to use their places of harbourage as a basis for their incursions.

The recent measures of Government to stop this activity have now begun to be felt by the Safis and Kandaharis, in whose territory Lakarai lies resulting in Badshahgul and the Haji incurring considerable unpopularity.

They have now been challenged by their neighbours either to cease harbouring there criminals or else effectually to counter Gov-

(Continued from Col. 7)

ernment's measures. It would appear that the sole object of Badshahgul's recent activities was to establish Lakarai once for all as a safe place for murderers to live.

C(ontinued in Col. 6)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The City Coroner adjourned inquest on the bodies of two children, aged one year, pending police inquiries. One of them was stated to be found in a ditch in the burning ground at Sonapur, Queens' Road. Medical evidence, however showed that death was due to natural cause.

In the other case, the police state the body was lying in suspicious circumstances.

MERCHANT BURNT TO DEATH

While pumping a blow lamp, it burst and set the clothes of Yosuf Ali Ibrahim, on fire on August 16. Evidence showed that the deceased was a Bohra and weights and seals merchant, residing at Sarang Street. He received scalds and was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died the same day.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from burns accidentally sustained.

Eye-Witness Declares Doctor Lost Balance While Fixing Curtain

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. G. M. Trivedi, a salesman and importer, in giving evidence before the City Coroner, to-day, on the inquest on body of his brother, Dr. Manilal Trivedi, who died yesterday from a fall from the third floor of a building at Princess Street, stated that his younger brother (the deceased) was a medical practitioner.

In the evening, he received a telephone message at his residence at Bandra that his brother had a fatal fall. He hurried to his brother's residence, Mangaldas Building at Princess Street and found him on the foot-path. He had died and the police later on removed him to the morgue.

Police inquiries showed that Dr. Manilal Mohanlal Trivedi was fixing a blind to his verndah, overhanging the road, lost his balance in doing so and fell down.

A resident, living in an opposite building deposing to the fact said that he saw the deceased yesterday with a green cloth.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN GARAGE

BOMBAY, Tuesday

The story of how a young Christian girl was outraged in a motor garage by two Christians after she had been taken to a dance, was told before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court Bombay, by the Gamdevi police when they asked for a remand into custory of Doming Alfonso and Santan Lobo Doming.

Doming Alfonso, it was stated, was on visiting terms with the grandmoter of the girl. On August 9 he went to the latter and requeste her permission to take the girl out for a dance to Mazagaon the following day. This was, it appears, granted, and the next day the two accused accordingly took her out.

After the dance was over, it is alleged, the girl instead of being taken home, was taken to a motor garage and was criminally assaulted against her will. The girl was only restored to her grandmother, it is stated 24 hours after the alleged incident.

The Magistrate refused bail to the accused and remanded them into police custody till August 23.

WADI BUNDER TRAGEDY

Hamal Crushed To Death Between Wagons During Shunting Operations

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The pathetic death of a Hamal, employed only a couple of days ago, at Wadi Bunder, G. I. P. Railway, crushed to death between two wagons yesterday, was narrated to-day before the City Coroner.

A Hamal working in a different gang, in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that Krishna Arjun, a Mahar, was working in the Goods' Yard yesterday. Three wagons were on a line. The first wagon was stationary. The third wagon was being pushed by five Hamals including the witness.

Before the Hamals began their shunting operations, they shouted people to keep away from the track.

Then all the Hamals, witness said, applied force. The wagon rattled and moved forward. The second wagon was carried forward and then there was a shriek. Other people from the other "gangs" shouted a Hamal was caught entagled between the stationary wagon and the platform and crushed.

Police inquiries showed that the Hamal was crushed between the two wagons.

Verdict: Internal haemorrhage and rupture of the spleen, liver and lungs accidentally sustained at Wadi Bunder Goods' Yard.

DEAD CHILD LEFT IN CEMETRY

Clever Trick On Sonapur Clerk

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Princess Street police are on the look-out for four Hindus, apparently Marwaris, who, by means of a simple ruse, duped the clerk at the Sonapur cemetery last night, deposited the dead body of a male child in a pit in the cemetery ground, and in the confusion caused by the arrival of two other parties carrying their dead, slunk away and disappeared without submitting the necessary pass, which evidently they did not have, to the clerk at the cemetery.

It appears that four Hindus went to the cemetery at Sonapur at about 12-15 a.m. last night with the dead body of a one-year-old male child. The cemetery clerk asked for the necessary pass, to which they answered that another of them would be immediately coming with it. The unsuspecting clerk, believing them, was waiting for the arrival of the person.

In the meantime, two other parties, with their dead, came to the place, and in the confusion caused by their arrival the four Marwaris are stated to have abandoned the child's body in a pit and disappeared.

Mr. K. V. M. Iyer of the Bombay P.W.D., is the only Indian candidate who has come out successful in the Final Examination of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, London, held in June last. He is also an Associate Member of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association of London.

TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE

Judge Severely Criticises Police In Acquitting Murder Case Accused

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Fakir Mahomed Ahmed Alias Babu Pahelwan, who was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Mariambai, the sister of his mistress on February 8 last, was acquitted by the jury at the High Court yesterday.

In this case, as reported in the "Sentinel" yesterday, it was revealed that the Police Officer-in-charge of the case, Inspector Bird and Deputy Inspector Chowdhry, had been guilty of grave irregularities by putting two women who were in their custody before the Coroner as witnesses, without informing that official that they were charged with abetment of the crime and in police custody.

In summing up His Lordship passed severe strictures on the police.

The Judge described the procedure adopted by the police as a travesty of justice and absolute degradation so far as the administration of justice was concerned.

Five days after burial the body of a girl, who was reported to the police to have met her death at the hands of Fakir Mahomed Ahmed was exhumed and Fakir was arrested. The two women, one of whom was his wife, and the other his mistress, were also put under arrest and while still in custody were asked to give evidence at the inquest or the body of the girl. The women made certain statements in their evidence from which they resiled during later proceedings and made allegations against the police.

Mr. Justice Davar in commenting on the action of the police, observed that to a man trained in law the discovery that the person to whom he had administered an oath was a person against whom the police were attempting to establish a charge was bound to be startling. In this case the women while in custody as suspects were taken to the Coroner's Court in order to utilise their evidence for the purposes of the investigation.

"As Mr. Athavle has stated," he said, "he had never heard of such a procedure being followed during his 40 years' experience, nor have I in my 34 years' experience. Such a procedure is absolutely a degradation so far as the administration of justice is concerned. No man, whatever his position in life, would be safe if such a practice were resorted to."

The jury unanimously found Kakir Mahomed Ahmed not guilty of the charge, and the judge accepting the verdict acquitted him.

"IN NAME OF HUMANITY"

The Secretary of the Pralhad Mill Strike Committee writes:—

Although it is the ninth day of the strike, the workers seem resolved to stand out to the last till their full demands are completely secured

On Sunday morning, a meeting of the strikers was held again on the B. D. D. chawls maidan at Worli, under the presidentship of Mr V. R. Dighe, which was attended by a number of female workers.

A resolution was unanimously passed, resolving to continue the strike till the demands are fully obtained.

The president while assuring the support of his Committee, exhorted the workers to remain united and non-violent to the last and appealed to the Proprietors and Agents of the Mill, in the name of humanity, to arrange soon to pay their overdue arrears in view of the present starving conditions of the poor workers and also the Ganpati Festivals which have come so near.

ADVICE TO ANGLO-INDIANS

Must Learn To Work In Harmony With Indians, Says Mr. S. H. Prater M.L.C.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Over a hundred and fifty Anglo-Indians and other well-wishers of the community met in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch) yesterday evening to hear Mr. S. H. Prater, M.L.C., lecture the "Future of the Anglo-Indians". Mr. Justice Barlee was in the chair.

The President of the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Indian Association and its representative in the Council dealt with some of the problems that would confront the community in the new constitution.

The speaker made it clear that with the transference of power and rapid Indianisation, the protection and privileges so long enjoyed by the Domiciled community under the old regime, would, be withdrawn. It was up to the community to revise old ideas and adapt themselves to impending changes. Distrust and disdain for the Indian must go.

It behoved people whose every interest lay in this country to work in harmony with people of the soil and he deplored the fact that in the past false ideas of superiority and usefulness had made the Anglo-Indian stand aloof from the Indian, and it was not surprising that the Indian himself regarded the Anglo-Indian as alien to his interests.

The speaker stressed the need for better education and vocational training, so that young men could find useful employment in indigenous industries and trades which were capable of development. Agriculture afforded much scope, but to compete with the Indian, only the most scientific training and modern and up to date methods would be of any avail.

Finally, the speaker made an impassioned plea for unity in the ranks of the community. They must all pull together and dissension and bickering should be decently buried. He touched on the good work that was being done by the Unemployment Bureau, which had found decent employment for hundreds of young men and young women and invited the support of all, who had the interests of the community at heart.

The President endorsed the remarks of the speaker and instanced the success of the Parsis who as a small community had by self-help and mutual co-operation, made themselves the most progressive minority, in this vast country.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the speaker and the President.

THEFT OF TIFFIN CARRIERS

Ingenious Methods Pursued By City Gang

SUSPECT ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The existence of a gang of thieves operating in the Fort Area, who, under the guise of "bonafide" ghatis, stole the brass and aluminium tiffin-carriers left at Bank and office premises by genuine ghatis, during the course of the day, has been recently unearthed by the Palton Road Police.

Several such stolen tiffin-carriers were traced to and recovered from Marwari shops situated at Colaba, by the police in the course of their investigations.

A young Hindu Mahar, aged about 27 years, has been arrested in connection with these thefts, and the police are now hot on the track of the others, stated to be the associates of the arrested man, who are still at large.

Most of the recovered property is lying at the Palton Road Police Station, awaiting to be claimed by their respective owners.

Gang's Trick.

The "modus operandi" of the gang was to visit the Bank and office premises in the Fort area, during the day, with one or two tiffin-carriers in their hands, so as to avoid suspicion. They would leave their tiffin-carriers there, and unsuspectingly carry away those of others. Later on they would come back for the 'carriers they had left at the place, and walk away, with them also. The ruse adopted was so ingenious and simple and so calculated to defy suspicion that the ghatis were non-plussed to see their properties missing.

Sub-Inspector Goregaonkar attached to the Palton Road Police, is making vigorous inquiries into the matter.

Mr. H. M. Desai, B. Ag. of Matar (Kaira Dt.) served for 17 years as lecturer and superintendent of the Poona Agricultural College and also as inspector of Agriculture in Gujarat. He left yesterday (Tuesday) by the Italian liner "Conte Verde" for New York for further studies.

MOVE TO CHECK SMUGGLING

Silk Merchants Decide To Penalise Members Who Deal In Contraband

A General Meeting of the Silk Merchants' Association, held on the 17th instant, under the Presidentship of Mr. Behram N. Karanjia passed the following resolution:—

"No member of our Association should buy or cause to buy any smuggled goods directly or indirectly. If it will be proved that any member of our Association has bought such smuggled goods, the Association will give its own judgment and will impose a penalty of Rs. 1,001 on such a member.

"Our Members who import goods from other centres of India should not import smuggled goods. They shall have to produce the invoice of the Customs as well as the bill of enetry before the Association when required.

"If any broker will make any transacteion of such smuggled goods or will make, our member or non-member acquainted with such smugglers his card will be confiscated.

"If any member, an engagee of the member or a broker will give definite information regarding the above matter, and if it will be proved, he will be given a prize of Rs. 101 plus one fourth of the penalty, imposed upon the party concerned, when collected."

At a conference attended by the Divisional Superintendent of the E. I. R., railway engineers, irrigation officers, the District Magistrate and the receiver of the Tarakeswar Estate it was decided that an investigation should be suggested for obtaining a better drainage system in order to check future flooding of the Damodar.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY *DON'T MISS*

PURCHASE SHARES OF THE

INDIAN INSURANCE, LIMITED.

BECAUSE SHE OFFERS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE PAID UP CAPITAL.

All including Government Officials, Magistrates, Members of Council of State, Legislative Council, Knights, Judges, Bankers, Rajas, Zamindars, etc., etc., confidently bought these shares amounting to over.

Rs. 4,00,000.

PURCHASE TO-DAY. TO-MORROW IT MAY BE TOO LATE.

As share list may be closed at any time but not later than 15th September, 1935.

The Company's sole Bankers are:—
THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Apply for Prospectus and share applications to:—
THE INDIAN INSURANCE, LIMITED,
DEHRA DUN.

3rd WEEK — KRISHNA JAYANTI

Dhuwan-Dhar

Time: To-day 3 p. m. Daily: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 — KRISHNA TALKIES Dubash Theatre.

ONE AND ONLY ENTERTAINMENT
For a Holiday Enjoyment
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.
Krishnatone's Highly Appreciated Production
4TH ENTERTAINING WEEK

Fashionable India

Directed by Mohansinh
Liked and Loved by all castes and creeds
Beautiful Song Hits—Roaring Comic intermixed with Pathos, Love, Self-sacrifice, etc.
Time:—Daily at 5-15, 8 an d 10-45 p. m.
To-day Janmastami- Matinee at 2-30 p. m.
COME WITH YOUR FAMILY AT
ROXY TALKIES
New Queen's Road.

Coming! Coming!
Sjt. DEBAKI BOSE
One of the Greatest Artists of India now
PRESENTS
SMT.
DURGA KHOTE
in her Greatest screen vehicle India has ever seen
'LIFE is a STAGE'
TO BE SHORTLY RELEASED BY
Jayant Pictures
AT
ROXY Talkies
QUEEN'S ROAD

It has Electrified Bombay--- mad Rush to Meet Silver King

TO-DAY—
Extra Show at 12 noon then—2-45 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Specially for Gokulashtami-Holiday.

Sagar's
Radiant Picture.
Glittering personality of
SABITADEVI
AGAIN IN
Silver King
with
MOTILAL
and YAKUB
Directed by ;—
Mr. Chimanlal Luhar, B. Sc.
Lilting Melodies—
Lovable Acting—
Unique Dancing—
Send Your Hours Happily
AT Imperial Cinema LAMINGTON ROAD.

Viceroy's Trophy Air Race

COMPETITORS WILL START FROM MADRAS AT 8 A.M. ON FEBRUARY 15, 1936

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Approximately 1,485 miles will be flown by competitors in the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race which will take place on Friday and Saturday the 14th and 15th February, 1936, starting from Madras at 08.00 hours Indian Standard Time on 14th February, 1936.

THE COURSE.

The course starts at Madras and finishes at Delhi with compulsory stops at Hyderabad, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Jodhpur. Pilots and passengers spend the night of February 14 at Bombay. Any pilot who is unable to get through to Bombay on February 14th will obviously take no further part in the race.

The course will be flown as follows:—

1st Day Start: 08-00 hours I.S.T. 14th February, 1936:—

	Miles.
Madras-Hyderabad	335
Hyderabad-Bombay	355
Total Miles	690

2nd Day Start: 06-00 hours I.S.T. 14th February, 1936:—

	Miles.
Bombay-Ahmedabad	270
Ahmedabad-Jodhpur	225
Jodhpur-Delhi	300
Total Miles	795
Grand Total Miles	1.485

Handicap time will be worked out so that all aircraft should reach Bombay and Delhi before 19-00 hours I.S.T., on the 14th and 15th respectively.

COMPULSORY HALTS

There will be compulsory stops at Hyderabad, Bombay (where pilots should stay the night), Ahmedabad, Jodhpur. Each aircraft will be "flagged in" as having arrived at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Jodhpur from the moment the pilot hands in his race card to the Control Official. From the moment of handing in his race card at these Control Points each pilot must remain on the ground for a period of 20 minutes, which will not count as flying time, during which time he may refuel and/or make minor adjustments to his aircraft. At the conclusion of this 20 minutes period each pilot will be "flagged out" by the Control Official as having departed, and all subsequent time will count as flying time. At Bombay and Delhi the Control Official will "flag in" an aircraft at the actual moment the finishing line is crossed.

Landings between the controls will not disqualify the pilots, but all time so spent will be counted as flying time.

HANDICAPPERS

Flight-Lieut. G. L. Gandy, the D.D.C.A., Mr. A. S. Lane, Chief Aircraft Inspector and Flt.-Lt. L. W. Cannon, Royal Air Force, have been appointed Official handicappers.

The handicap will be based primarily on manufacturers performance figure taking into account the fitting of any non-standard aircraft or engine parts, the leading condition of the aircraft and the normal wind to be expected on the route of the season of the race. Aircraft with a racing speed below 80 m.p.h., will not receive additional handicap.

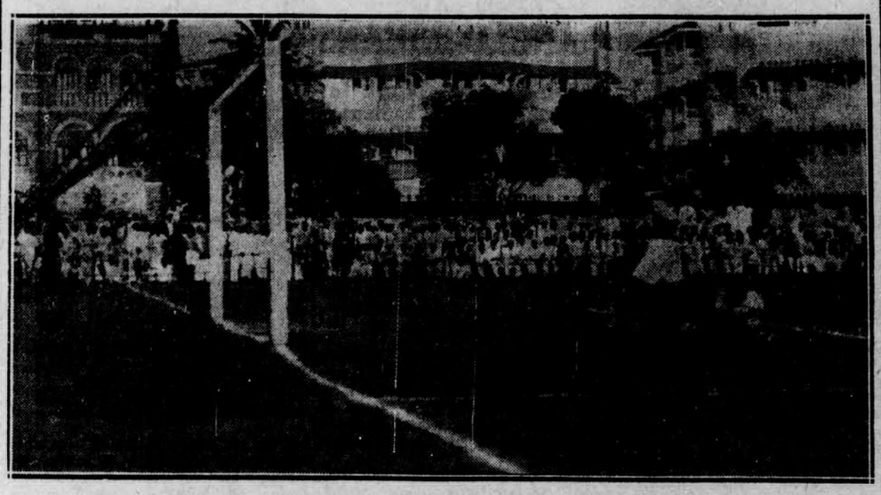
Handicaps will be finally fixed by the Racing Sub-Committee after the verification of the aircraft at Madras on the 13th February, 1936.

By arrangement with the Madras, Bombay and Jodhpur Flying Clubs, Aero Club of India and Burma Representatives, Timekeepers and Officials will be supplied by the Flying Club at each centre. In the case of Ahmedabad and Hyderabad local Officials will be supplied.

ENTRY FEE.

The entrance fee will be Rs. 200 for each aircraft. The aircraft will be entered by an individual and not by a Company. Entries close on 15th January 1936. Late entries will be received up to noon on the 31st January, 1936, at a fee of Rs. 200. Half the entrance fee will be returned if the aircraft finishes the course before 19-00 hours I.S.T., on February 15th, 1936. The whole amount to be forfeited by non-starters.—A.P.

Rover's Football Tournament



The Bangalore Muslims' custodian falls in a fruitless attempt to save from Clarkson of the Durhams. The ball can be seen in the net. After a thrilling duel the match ended in a draw, each side scoring twice.

Students of the Final Diploma Class in Sewing and Cutting of the Industrial School for Women, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, with the Staff and the Superintendent.

Improve 'Alma-Mater' In All Its Phases

(Continued From Page 7)

be so adjusted as to meet the needs of the average boy about to enter life irrespective of whether he enters a college or not, and it is the majority which will not. These aims may appear, at first sight, to conflict. In reality and in practice they do not conflict, and I think that a curriculum can be devised which will enable the ordinary Secondary School reasonably to satisfy both.

Next, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to draw attention to the influence of the University in a direction which is not often considered. I refer to its influence on unemployment. Although the University ceases to have any direct connection with its graduates, and those who fail to become graduates, once they go down, it cannot be indifferent to their subsequent careers. An unfortunate but most noticeable feature of present conditions is the number of unemployed B. A.s The great bulk of these took their degrees with some idea that it would be easy thereafter to enter Government service. In the past, when B. A.s were few, this was a reasonable hope. At the present day only a minute percentage can be so employed. As for industry, employers would in most cases, prefer men with practical training. In the West, a few graduates are required in industries, not for their degrees, but for the wider mental outlook possessed by a cultivated mind. The value of such men should be brought to the notice of business magnates. Even so, only comparatively few men will be absorbed in this way, and a large number of graduates will remain without occupation.

ALL WASTE!

I mention these facts to show the waste involved in turning out these unemployed. The parent who puts in all his savings into his son's education, wastes his money, the University wastes its energy and resources in teaching them, and Government wastes its grants. As you know, the man who has taken a University course in this country is usually unwilling to take up any but clerical work. Even Bachelors of Agriculture more often than not turn away from agriculture. It is obvious too that when a B. A. is compelled by necessity to undertake work that is done equally well by those with no University training, the time and money spent on that training have been wasted. Thus the private money which might have been used for apprenticing a boy to a trade or starting him in agriculture, and the University and public funds which might have been used to better advantage are spent in a way which increases unemployment.

The plain fact is that it is waste of money to give University education to boys equipped with less intellectual ability than will ensure a reasonable chance of employment in an occupation demanding a graduate's training. Let me therefore appeal to you to keep the standard of your entrance high. It is a hard thing to ask an institution to do anything which will reduce the numbers of its entrants, but the needs of the present day cry out for a remedy for this kind of unemployment.

Whilst on the subject of unemployment, let me say how glad I am that the equipping of the University Department of Chemical Technology is almost complete, that teaching work is now in progress, and that a start will soon be made with the prosecution of technical research. As a result, Bombay now has one of the best Departments of Textile Chemistry and Chemical Engineering in the East.

The University, and, I may add, my Government, have done our united best to make this Department a success. The need of it in our City cannot be questioned. Many of our brilliant students, who could have been of the greatest help in the development of our staple industry, have been unable to obtain the necessary training owing to the expenses of proceeding abroad. Our new Department has changed all that, since the tuition fee will be well within the reach of the majority.

There is one element, however, which is essential for our success. We must have the cordial co-operation and support of the public and the business interests. Good wishes will not suffice; practical help alone will avail. The University is starting in a small way with but two branches of Chemical Technology and with facilities for only 20 students per term. In five or ten years' time, when sufficient experience has been gained, the new Department must be moved, and must form the nucleus of an all-embracing and extensive Technological College. To do this, large funds are essential. The public have so far been generous, for in the short period during which the Department has been working, donations to the amount of over Rs. 5 lakhs have been received. But much greater sums are required before the University will be in a position to build a College of Technology with many Departments, worthy of the City of Bombay.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

"May I, then, appeal to the public who are interested in the industrial development of this Presidency, and to the millowners, to give generous financial support to the University. Such help will bring its own reward, for under the present system of industrial competition high tariffs cannot shield an inefficient industry. If the millowners still but aid the University, they will have at their disposal for their higher technical posts a supply of highly trained Indian graduates whose presence in the mills cannot but lead to more efficient working. They will be helping a Department which exists to help them, to which they can even now bring their problems with the assurance that high technical skill is at their disposal for the solution of their difficulties.

In conclusion, I should like to say how glad I am to have had this opportunity of addressing you. If I have dealt chiefly with the problems which are the responsibility of the authorities, I do not forget that many of you have still some time at the University ahead of you, and that others of you are now graduates at the outset of your careers. To the former I would say: Make the most of your time. Work hard. Think out your various problems and try and reach the truth. There is an enormous field of study before you. Make sure that what you know, you know thoroughly and exactly.

To you graduates I would wish all success in the battle of life which lies ahead of you. You are entering upon it at a time of vital importance to your country, when great and far-reaching changes are impending. See to it that your gifts of extra knowledge and learning are used to the best advantage, not only for your own good, but, above all, for the good of that great India whom it is our ambition and duty to serve. To you, young ladies and young men, I would express my sincere hope that you may all, in the near future, secure happy and useful occupation."

The Convocation was then dissolved.

The Year's Medalists

The Chancellor's Medal was awarded to Mr. Sayyad Abdulla Syed who secured the highest number of marks in languages in M. A. The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal to Mr. Nitanand Wagle who secured the highest number of marks in the History in M. A. James Bakerley Gold Medal to Mr. Laxman Aminbhavi who stood first in B E. (Civil); The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal to Mr. Bhikabhai J. Patel for securing the highest marks in Applied Mechanics in the B. E. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal to Mr. R. B. Ranibennur in the papers on Roman Law and Jurisprudence in the First LL.B. Examination and the Cogden Club Medal to Mr. Narhar G. Abhyankar who stood first in History and Economics in the Bachelor of Arts Examination.

Mr. Anant G. Rajadikshyaksha who stood among the candidates sent by the schools in Bombay City for the Matriculation Examination was awarded the Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD

Bombay Telephone Sports Club's Exit

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

On Monday the B.B. & C.I. Railway Football Club played their first round against the Bombay Telephone Company Sports Club and trounced them by 5 goals to nil. The Railway team was superior to their opponents in every department of the game. Morris, the inside left, opened the score. Dadoo accounted for the second, Morris for the 3rd and Mc Hugh for the 4th goal. Shead increased the margin by the addition of the last goal.

The Telephone Co.'s Club as a team were not such as the score indicates and they too equally took the game in their favour but their poor finish spoiled all hopes of a victory.

Result

B.B. & C.I. FOOTBALL CLUB	5
BOMBAY TELEPHONE S. CLUB	0

Hindusthan Cup Tournament

The above tournament under the auspices of the Indian Football League will commence on the 1st week of September. Entry fee has been fixed at Rs. 7 plus the affiliation fee of Rs. 3 for teams which are not affiliated to the I. F. L. Entry closes on the 31st instant.

Collector Gets Seven Months' Jail For Misappropriating Rs. 727

A rent collector who misappropriated Rs. 727 collected from 31 tenants of a building at Mughbat Lane, Girgaum, between February 4 and June 30 was sentenced to five months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 750, in default to seven months' further R. I. at the Girgaum Court on Monday.

Banwari Mahabir, the rent collector, it was stated, was employed by Mr. Padamsi Bhanji, owner of a building at Mughbat Lane on a monthly salary of Rs. 20. His duties were to collect rents from the tenants and to hand them over to a "mehta" appointed by the owner. For three years he was acting according to the instructions given him.

In July last, the owner finding the collections made over to him were less and inquired of the "mehta". The accused was questioned and the defalcations were discovered.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted having misappropriated amounts received from 31 tenants.

The Magistrate (Mr. I. N. Mehta) in sentencing the accused said that the offence was a serious one and moreover he had shown no extenuating circumstances in the case. In passing the sentence stated above, he took into consideration the fact that he was in custody as an undertrial from July 31.

LEGALITY OF JOINT TRIAL CHALLENGED

An Accountant Appeals Against Conviction By Aden Sessions Judge

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court admitted the appeal of Shapurji Sorabji, Head Accountant of Aden Settlement, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Aden to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 on charges of forgery, cheating and criminal breach of trust.

The municipal function in Aden is exercised by a body called the Aden Settlement Executive Committee. In October 1934, large discrepancies were noticed in the Accounts of the Water and Drainage Department.

In February 1935 these discrepancies again came prominently into notice and a deficiency of Rs. 2000 per month during the previous six months was detected.

Water in Aden is brought through a pipe line from bores at a place 10 miles distant and supplied to consumers by water carts each cart containing about 150 gallons. Water tickets are sold in books, each book containing 16 tickets.

These books were kept under lock and key in the charge of the appellant who was the Head Accountant of the Aden Settlement.

The discrepancy showed that somewhere a very large leakage of water was going on and ultimately the responsibility was traced to the appellant and another man Jacob David. They were charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 23,000 realised from the sale of forged water tickets, cheating the Aden Settlement by inducing the Water and Drainage Department to supply water to the consumers on the strength of the forged tickets, forging 4100 books of water tickets and using them as genuine.

Among the grounds of appeal it was stated that the joint trial of both the accused on four charges had vitiated the trial.

Their lordships admitted the appeal but refused to grant bail.

MUSINGS OVER LINLITHGOW

Fleet Street On India's New Viceroy

LONDON, August 10. (By Air Mail).

THE 'DAILY TELEGRAPH":

"Lord Linlithgow might be described as one of nature's Chairman—of Governmental Committees and Commissions. His first big task of this sort was in 1923. This was when he presided over the Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce. His two most important chairmanships have been—appropriately enough in view of his new appointment—that of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture and that of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.

Of the two the first was possibly the more arduous. In the pursuit of his duties as Chairman he travelled 18,000 miles in India in two years. To use his own words, he 'only took one working day off' during that time. The resulting report, however, showed no signs of staleness. It was described as "without parallel in the records of any country in the world" for detailed completeness.

The new Viceroy-designate will be the first Scot to hold that office since Lord Minto took office 30 years ago. Until his appointment Scotland could claim only three Scots out of the total of 17 Viceroys since "Clemency" Canning in 1858 became the first Governor-General to hold the title. There are two bearers of Irish titles. England claims the remaining 12 Viceroys, and thus has a far larger lead over Scotland than it possesses in the matter of Canadian Governor-General. There the proportion since 1867 was seven English to four Scots."

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN":

"An entry in Queen Victoria's diary for 27th July, 1900, may be quoted as an augury pointing to Lord Linlithgow's success in his coming Viceroyship. The entry reads, "Had some conversation with Mr. Chamberlain about the Australian Federation, the bill for which has passed. He thought the very best person to become the Governor-General of the confederation would be Lord Hopetoun, who had done so well in Australia before. I rather demurred to this, as he will be a great loss to me (as Lord Chamberlain), but I can, of course, say nothing against it." That Lord Hopetoun, who became the first Marquis of Linlithgow, was the father of the Viceroy-designate for India. The crest of the Hopetoun family is "globe fracted at the top under a rainbow with clouds at each end all proper," and their motto is "At spes non fracta"—"But hope has not been broken." The supporters are two women with the anchors of hope."

THE "EVENING STANDARD":

"Referring to the crest the paper says: It is an apt symbol for a family whose name is Hope and for the man who is to be the new Viceroy of India. To his new task Lord Linlithgow brings four useful assets. He is still under 50. As chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian agriculture he has travelled widely in India. He is one of the hardest working of our peers. And, most important of all, he is a strong man who favours a policy of action. He comes of a stock which has served the State well. . . . Both at Hopetoun House, the family seat half-way between Linlithgow and the Forth Bridge, and at Ormiston Hall, in Haddinton, where there is good shooting, the present Marquess is popular with his tenants. He is a force at local political meetings. A Socialist once asked him: "Whaur did ye get your—lands?" Like a flash came the reply: "From the same place as you got your—face. From my father."

THE "DAILY EXPRESS":

"The Viceroy-elect is forty-seven, and one of the youngest—and tallest—Viceroys in history. Lord Halifax was three years younger when he became Viceroy; Lord Curzon was only forty. . . . He is dark, very serious, father of twenty-two-year-old twin sons, has probably presided over more official committees and commissions than any man of his age; was once vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party. The new Viceroy's wife will be one of the best tennis players ever to occupy the office."

THE "MORNING POST":

"Referring to Lady Linlithgow the paper says: Lady Linlithgow, daughter of the late Sir Frederick Milner, is an amateur artist and a first-rate lawn tennis player. Her brother, Sir William Milner, who practises as an architect and built the new residential flats in the City, stands 6ft. 8in.—taller even than Lord Linlithgow, who is said to hold the height record for Viceroys."

THE "DAILY WORKER":

"Lord Linlithgow is chairman and director of any number of important concerns, including British Assets Trust Limited, J. and J. Cunningham, J. and P. Coats, Schottish Agricultural Industries. And the striking fact about this list is that Scottish Agricultural Industries controls J. and J. Cunningham, and they are both chemical manufacturing concerns and are directly controlled by the Imperial Chemical Industries. Thus the new Viceroy is intimately linked up with the powerful and notorious I.C.I. It is also worth noting that Linlithgow is concerned with J. and P. Coats, who deal in cotton and thread. India has heard of cotton."

THE "DAILY HERALD":

"Nowadays the Viceroyalty is not an easy job. But it has its compensations. The Viceroy has two palaces, his own special train and air liner, his own band and bodyguard, his military secretary and private secretary, and A.D.C.s and retainers he would find it difficult to count. He has also a salary and allowances that might arouse the envy of a film corporation head. Yet it is stated on the best authority that no Viceroy—and Lord Linlithgow will be the 24th—has ever been able to save during his term of office. Many Viceroys have left India the poorer for their stay there.

DEAF AND DUMB ART STUDENT'S TRIUMPH

Indian Boy Holds Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Although deaf and dumb, a young Indian art student has just passed the final examinations of the Royal College of Art, and has been awarded the college diploma.

He is twenty-five-year-old Mr. Bipin Behari Choudhuri. Three years ago he came from Bengal to London to study painting at the college. Unable to hear a word that was spoken, he "read" the lectures from the professor's lips Now, having succeeded in the face of so great handicaps, his ambition is to go back to India and teach art to deaf and dumb people.

Mr. Choudhuri was educated at the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School. There his talent in painting showed itself. From the school he gained a scholarship to Calcutta Art School where, in the final examinations, he secured the highest number of marks and carried away all the prizes and medals. Before he returns to India he hopes to hold an exhibition of his paintings in London.

ONE LAKH DOLLARS FOR FREE EDUCATION

Chinese Education Ministry's Plans

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

In response to a request of the Ministry of Education, the Sino-French Boxer Indemnity Commission has decided to spend dolls. 100,000 for the promotion of free education for the 24th fiscal year.

CHINESE NATIONAL ATHLETIC MEET

Govt. To Spend About 2 Lakh Dollars

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

Expenses connected with the ten-day National Athletic Meet, which will be held in the new stadium at Shanghai on October 10, will be about 330,000. The City Government of Greater Shanghai will contribute dolls. 110,000, and the National Government dolls. 70,000, while dolls. 50,000 is expected to be realized from gate receipts.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 8, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 21, 1354.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 19, 1304.
Hightide: 5-05; 16-36
Lowtide: 10-47; 23-18
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 3m.
Gokul Ashtami: Public holiday. Banks closed.
Rovers Cup Football: Yorks and Lancs vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 22

Bombay University Senate 1 p.m.
S S Rajputana with English mails due at 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League (Second Division): Texaco vs. Blue Rangers, I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.
Harwood League (Second Division): B. E. S. T. vs B. B. and C. I. Railway, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.
Rugby: Somerset Light Infantry (Poona) vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 23.

Harwood League (Second Division): Barras vs. "The Times of India", I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Durham Light Infantry (Detachment) vs. Bangalore Muslims (replay), Cooperage, 6 p.m., Governor attending.
Harwood League (Second Division): Durhams II vs. Telephone Co., I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: King's Regiment vs. 3rd Field Bde. (Kirkee), Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 24.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Essex Regiment vs. Bombay City, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, August 26

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

ZOROASTER'S TEACHINGS

Dr. R. C. Purohit will speak in Hindi on "Zoroaster and his Teaching" at the Sangat Sabha to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum.

SWAMI YOGANANDA.

Swami Yogananda the famous Hindu delegate to the International Congress of Religions at Boston in 1920, who left America in June last, comes to India after 15 years. The Swami with his American disciples reaches Bombay on the 22nd inst. by S.S. Rajputana.

K. T. TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj at 5 p. m. to-day Wednesday) when Mr. V. N. Naik, will speak. Mr. S M. Varde, will preside over the meeting.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 10th August, 1935, was 372; of these 243 were males and 129 females."

"REST" RANWAR

A debate will be held at St. Andrew's (Girls') High School Hall, Bandra, at 7-0 p.m. to-day, Wednesday, under the auspices of the "Rest" Ranwar, on "A 'Talkie House' is an asset to Bandra". Dr. P. A. Dias Mayor of Bandra, will preside. The debate is open to the public.

MID-WEEK CHANGES AT
THE REGAL
TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAUREL—HARDY
IN
'SONS of the DESERT'
THURSDAY
FORSAKING ALL OTHERS
with
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE
FRIDAY
BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
with
NORMA SHEARER
CHARLES LAUGHTON
FREDERIC MARCH.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sons of the Desert." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sons of the Desert" at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarini." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dashing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON —"Peach O'Reno". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dance Band". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—Laurel Hardy Comic Cuts. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Fighting with Kit Carson" (last instl.) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Gokul Ashtami. Garba conducted by Mrs. Manibai M. Manji. 12 noon. A Variety English programme, 1-30 p.m. Close down.
5 p.m. Ladies' hour fashion talk by Beth. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Bhajan and light songs by Eknath Hatiskar. 8-15 p.m. Recitations from Avesta by E. F. A. Bode. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m. 'Here and There'—a talk. 9-15 p. m. 'What is Air Conditioning'—a talk. 9-30 p.m. SB. The Filipino Syncomusic. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Pianoforte Recital. 7-45 p.m. The Alfredo Campoli Trio. Barbara Lane (Soprano). 8-45 p. m. Talk: 'Foreign Affairs.'* 9 p. m. The Northampton New Theatre Orchestra, directed by Cliff Morgan, relayed from the New Theatre, Northampton. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.
!Gramophone records.

JANMASHTAMI CELEBRATIONS

AT BHAGWAT GITA PATHSHALA

Shriman Shastri Purushotam Narhari Godse will deliver a discourse on "Shri Krishnavatar" at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the abovementioned Pathshala in New Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Picket Road, Bombay.

All high caste Hindoos are cordially invited. There will also be a gathering of young children at 4 p.m. on the same day. Special accommodation has been reserved for ladies.

AT KHAR ARYAN SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

The boys and girls of the Aryan Education Society's English School, Khar, will celebrate Shrikrishna Asthami to-day Wednesday, in the C. K. P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar. Swami Gunatitanand of the Ramkrishna Math, Khar, will preside. The following programme has been fixed for the day:—8-30 a.m. (1) Prayer and welcome songs; (2) Bul bul taranga; (3) Devotional songs; (4) Recitations etc.; (5) Presidential address. At 3 p.m. Kirtan by Bapuboa Hydrabadkar.

AT THE SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

Gokulashtami will be celebrated as usual from to-day (Wednesday).

AT VILE PARLE ARYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of Arya Samaj Vile Parle a public meeting will be held at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) in Dhairya Niwas (Dr. Sumitrabai's old dispensary) Chitranjan Road, when Prof. N. K. Nigam will deliver a lecture on the life of 'Lord Krishna'.

AT MOGAVEERA YUVAK SANGHA.

"Under the auspices of the Mogaveera Yuvaka Sangha, Shri Krishna Jayanti will be observed to-day, (Wednesday), at 8 p.m. at 145 Mody Street, Fort; prominent speakers will speak on Krishnavatara".

AT KALYAN.

The Krishna Jayanti will be celebrated at Kalyan by the Members of the Andhra Association in their Hall at 9 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant, when speeches will be delivered on the importance of the Janmastami, followed by Bhajana.

AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Students' Assembly, Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle, Mr. Ramanarayan V. Pathak will deliver a lecture on Shree Krishna Janmashtami, at the Gokalibai High School, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m.

AT Y. M. H. A.

The Janmashatami will be celebrated in the premises of the Y.M.H.A. Girgaum Back Road, to-day, Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m. when Bola Haridas Krishnarao Bhatavdekar will perform Harikirtan.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. "Clan Skene" arrived at Suez on the evening of Sunday, August 18.

PANDIT VISHNU DEGAMBAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

The fourth anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Palusker will be celebrated in the Gayan Hall of the "Sri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya" (Suratwala Bldg., Charni Road, Girgaum) to-day (Wednesday) under the presidentship of Mr. A. H. Gadre, editor "Nirbhid". A grand variety programme will be

WANTED HARIJAN SEAT FOR KOLABA

Depressed Class Protest Against Delimitation Report

A meeting of the Depressed Classes from Kolaba District residing in Bombay was held under the presidentship of Mr. V. G. Sawadker, pensioned Subedar, to consider the report of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee when a resolution expressing dissatisfaction of the Kolaba District having been denied the benefit of having a reserved seat was unanimously passed.

Another resolution authorising the president to submit a representation to the Government of Bombay in this respect was also adopted.

"B" WARD CORPORATION BYE-ELECTION

Four Candidates File Nomination Papers

Messrs. Allarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth, Kanji Udeshi, P. K. Damle, and P. D. Shamdashani are the four candidates, who have filed nomination papers for "B" Ward (Mandvi), bye-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

It may be recalled that this Bye-election is being held in pursuance of a Corporation resolution on the 10th July last.

The election will be held on next Tuesday, 27th of August, between 7-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. (BT) in the Esplanade Maidan.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Before Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury at the High Court Sessions, Chimanlal Lallubhai was put up on the charge of kidnapping a girl, Champabai, with immoral intentions.

Mr. S. D. Vimadalal appeared for the Public Prosecutor. Mr. M. S. Pandit appeared for the defence.

Champabai is the wife of one Popatlal, and the accused was a boarder with them. Subsequently, at the accused's instigation, she left her husband's place.

Champabai, in her evidence, stated that she was fed up with her married life with a comparatively old man and she was attracted by the accused's offer to give her ornaments. The accused had made no suggestions to her of criminal intimacy.

The girl's age was stated to be 15, but the evidence on the point was inconclusive.

At his lordship's suggestion, the prosecution counsel asked for permission to withdraw the case, and the jury agreeing to it, the Court granted permission.

Change Of Programme At The Wellington

The management of the Wellington are changing their programme for today and Thursday and Friday, when that hilarious comedy featuring Wheeler and Woolsey, "Peach O'Reno," is screened. This film sees the two comedians in the role of divorce lawyers and as may be imagined they turn the whole town upside down. It is replete with laughs, moves at a fast pace, and is a bright and breezy picture. Wheeler and Woolsey are in their best form.

Party To Japanese Ambassador-Extraordinary

A party given by the representative of the Japan Cotton Piece Goods Exporters' Association in India, to His Excellency H. Matsushima, the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Monday evening. A number of prominent citizens were present.

To-day's Cinema Show

EDUCATIONAL FILM TO BE SCREENED BY M.P.S. OF INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India there will be a Cinema show comprising of Australian and Japanese Educational Films consisting of:—1 Four Seasons in Japan; 2 Australians at Work; 3 Highlights of the Australian Centenary; 4 Textile Industry in Australia; at the Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Wednesday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.), for the members of the Senate of the Bombay University, members of the Municipal Corporation, members of the Society and other leading citizens interested in educational films.

MEDAL FOR BOMBAY STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. Rajaninath D. Sule, Bombay Representative of The All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, informs that Mr. R. S. Sadasivan, B.Sc., P.C.T., came first in the Bombay Presidency and second in India in Typewriting Speed Test for which a Gold centred Medal has been awarded to him.

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OP. HOSTEL SOCIETY.

The 12th Annual General Meeting of the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society, Ltd., Bombay, was held on the 11th instant under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur C.P.S. Menon. During the period of last 15 months' working, the Society earned a net profit of Rs. 789-4-11. The balance and profit and loss sheets were adopted and the office-bearers for the ensuing year were also elected by the meeting.

BUDDING PARSI ORATORS

How They Fared At Elocution Competition

(From A Correspondent.)

An Elocution competition was held on Saturday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, before a large and representative gathering of youths and ladies of all communities. The judges were Countess Crassy, Principal Davar and Miss Gulestan Bahadurji M.A. It proved to be a success and all the prizes were won after a fiery "battle of words". Almost all the competitors spoke fluently and it was a revelation to find the Parsi youths having gained such a mastery over the English language. In all 14 competitors tried their skill in oratory and a Senior B.A. student of the St. Xavier's College won the first prize, and the coveted Kersasp Dubash Memorial Trophy. His name is Mr. Sarosh Hormusji Ardeshir Vakil. The second prize was won by that well-known Parsi collegian speaker of all-India fame Mr. Burjor Maneckji Mistry, B.A. (The School of Economics). The third prize was won by Mr. Homi B. Parelwalla (3rd Year Grant Medical College).

The winner and the third prize winner spoke of the Feminist Movement of the present century and Mr. Mistry spoke on the Parsi Problems and their Solutions. The speakers on the Feminist movement were vehement in their attack on modern women and denounced their attitude to compete with men in every walk of life. Mr. Mistry analysed the present-day much discussed Parsi problems, and denounced the growing influence of the priests who "posed as gramophones between God and Men". He made an earnest appeal to the youths to fight against religious insincerity and try and understand every word of Zend-Avesta instead of recitation of it like parrots. He appealed to the Trustees of the Punchayat to start a theological school for all and also an Industrial Home on the lines suggested by the Y.M.P.A., to get rid of the present unemployment. Amongst the other speakers who spoke well were Misses Pavri and Master and Messrs. Vimadalal, J. Vakil F. Mistry, B. Pardiwalla and N. Mehta.

AHMEDABAD DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO PHENHARA FIRING

A meeting of the Hindus of Ahmedabad was held on Sunday last at Manilal Mansion under the presidentship of Prof. Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

This meeting expresses its indignation at the unwarranted and unjustified firing on innocent and peaceful Hindus at Phenahara in the province of Behar, entailing loss of lives of 5 Hindus and injuring many others and urges the Government of Behar to institute enquiry in the matter and grant compensation to the families of the deceased Hindus.

The meeting also expressed its sympathy for the families of the victims.

DAILY REVIVALS AT REGAL

On Wednesday, 21st there is "Sons of The Desert", a full length comedy of Laurel and Hardy. The film requires no introduction, it has been the cause of many a cracked rib in the past.

On Thursday 22nd you will see that brilliant comedy drama Forsaking All Others the film with a triple star cast, Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Robert Montgomery. Directed by the famous Van Dyke, who gave the world 'Trader Horn', 'Eskimo' and 'The Thin Man', this picture will delight the most hard-boiled audience from start to finish. Its wit and humour are trenchant, the settings and gowns exquisite, whilst beautiful Joan Crawford is more than the answer to the lonely bachelor's prayer.

The Barretts of Wimpole Street will be moving over to the Regal on Friday, 23rd. Ladies and Gentlemen note the change of address!

These Barretts are by a long way the most interesting family you have never met or ever will meet. Charles Laughton is Papa Barrett, his two charming daughters are Norma Shearer and Maureen O'Sullivan, whilst handsome Fredric March as Robert Browning is the former's sweetheart.

To declare it a masterpiece is not enough. The Barretts of Wimpole Street is something out of the common rut of masterpieces. It is something unusual to miss it would be a crime.

Defamation Case Compounded

In a complaint preferred against Trikamalal Meghji by Moolji Laxman before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, the complainant stated that he was doing business in old iron etc., and that the accused, a teacher in a Municipal school had sent a petition to the Police Commissioner, making false and malicious allegations, against him.

Thereafter, the complainant stated, inquiries and investigations were set on foot and it was found that the allegations were untrue and the petitioner allowed to go from the Police station where he was detained till 7 p.m. on the day. The petitioner, therefore, charged the accused with defamation and prayed for process.

The Magistrate made an order for the case being compounded, accused having withdrawn all the allegations made by him against the character of the complainant and expressing regret for having sent the petition to the Police Commissioner.

SINGLE DOSE ASTHMA CURE.

Mr. A. Prasad, Private Secretary, Rewar Raj, writes:—

The "Single Dose Asthma Cure", distributed by the Raja Saheb of Rehwa, every year on the Sharadpurnima night, at Barnapur 8 miles from Bahraich on B.N.W. Ry., will this year be distributed on the 11th October, 1935, as usual.

NO RIGHT OF VISIT TO TOMB

Owners Get High Court Injunction Against "Jamats"

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court heard the suit filed by Mr. Cursetji Nowrosji Wadia and others against Sheikh Kasum Abdul Rehman and another in respect of the dispute over a tomb situated on the plaintiffs' property at Victoria Road.

The plaintiffs' claimed an injunction against the Memon, Hindustani, Dekhani and Konkani "Jamats" residing in Victoria Street retraining them from visiting the tomb for worshipping or any other purpose.

The plaintiffs are the Trustees under the Wadia Trust settlement and as such they stated, they become the owners of certain properties situated at Mazgaon known as "Rustom Bagh," including a plot on which the tomb was situated.

TRUSTEES' CONTENTION.

The plaintiffs stated that during the last few years they had given permission to the first defendant and other members of the above mentioned "Jamats" to perform religious ceremonies at the tomb. This was on an undertaking given by the 1st defendant on behalf of himself and others that they had no right, title or interest in the tomb or any right to enter the property. Recently, however, they had falsely claimed a right of entrance.

The defence was that the tomb was a "Durgah" of a saint who was held in high esteem by the Mahomedans, and the "Durgah" with the surrounding land had been in the possession of the Mahomedans for over 122 years.

At the hearing of the suit, the first-defendant did not appear.

His lordship, after taking evidence, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs and granted an injunction as prayed for.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the plaintiffs.

EVILS OF COMMUNISM

M. C. Pandya's Lecture At Y. M. H. A.

"The Socialists who were the precursors of the Communists openly preached class war between Capital and Labour which brought on in its turn untold suffering to the whole country", Observed Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya while delivering his sixth and last lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association on Sunday the 18th instant at a meeting presided over by Mr. D. G. Vinod.

NO INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

Regarding the evils of Communism the lecturer pointed out that it preached rebellion against God and it aimed ruthlessly at relentless class war and the total abolition of private property. Further there is no room for individual liberty of action or thought or freedom of conscience except as dictated by the state through the dictator who acted as the most autocratic despot allowing no liberty to the individual to choose what he will do.

Regarding democracy the lecturer pointed out the inherent weakness of democratic government based on the principle of mob rule, which substituted a low standard in place of authority and traditions.

Lastly the lecturer warned the people to beware of the impending danger of Socialism which was gaining ground every day and threatened to destroy the peace and harmony of the country by its wrecking policy and advised them to support the new Constitution as paving the ground for Dominion status.

SMUGGLING OF JAPANESE SILK

Sir P. Pattani's Warning To Bhavnagar Merchants

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR (By Mail)

During the last week Sir Pattani held conversations with cloth merchants of Bhavnagar. He is reported to have warned them against smuggling of Japanese cloth from neighbouring territories. Sir P. Pattani has left for Bombay from where he will to Simla. It is believed here in all circles that this will perhaps be his last visit to Simla in connection with the Bhavnagar port.

'ROSHNI' CEASES PUBLICATION

"Roshni" a prminent nationalist weekly of Kathiawar which was edited by Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth has ceased publication. It will be recalled that the printing press where a book entitled "1857" was printed, and its security or Rs. 500 was forfeited, and "Roshni" which printed some extracts from that book was also asked to furnish security of Rs. 3,000. The gap is expected to be filled by another weekly on the asme lines.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Mr. Bakhale's Bill

The Bill of Mr. Bakhale which he has introduced in the Legislative Council will prove a great blessing to the young persons working in the shops and hotels if it is passed. It prohibits overworking of children and young persons in shops and provides for the early closing of the latter. For instance, if the Bill is passed into law children under 12 years of age will be prohibited from employment. Young persons under 18 years of age will be prohibited from being employed in a shop for a longer period than seventy hours, including meal times, in a week. Once a week the shop assistant will have a half day holiday. They will be also entitled to have 32 holidays in a year. The enforcement of the law will devolve upon local authority who would appoint Inspectors to visit shops and see that the provisions of the law are properly carried out. The employees who are working from sunrise to almost midnight will, indeed, bless the legislators if the Bill is passed not forgetting, of course, Mr. Bakhale who has fathered the Bill for improving their standard of life.

Corporation Meetings

This is the month of Shravan of the Hindus and Mondays are generally observed with fasting. The Mayor, in deference to the wishes of the Hindu councillors, is calling the meetings of the Municipal Corporation on Mondays at 2-30 p.m. Bombay time instead of at 3 p.m. Bombay time as usual. It would be better if Mr. K. F. Nariman, marked his Mayoralty by permanently changing the meeting time of the Corporation from 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Bombay time as this time is found suitable to all concerned. The present time is too inconvenient for those who have to go back to their offices and attend to other work which may have accumulated during their absence of a couple of hours. Will the Mayor take the sense of the House on this matter?

Lest You Forget

QUETTA VICTIMS NEED YOUR IMMEDIATE HELP

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, opened a fund called "The Three Papers Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

Upto now over Rs. 27,000 has been contributed to the Fund out of which Rs. 20,000 has been sent to the Central Relief Committee organised by the Congress President at Karachi.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amount contributed by them.

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 20-8-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously Acknowledged	27,892	4
The Indian Social and Commercial Association Paris. (£28).	369	4
G. B. Joshi, Karjat	5	0
M. Roka, Karjat	2	0
Parekh Muktilal Mohandas	25	0
Mahabal Kumar Shrinivasram	51	0
T. P. Venkatrama Iyer	3	0
Karamchand Hari	5	0
Ramanlal G. Patel	5	0
Staff of Messrs. Valabhdas Dayal and Sons, Sewree.	8	0
Total	28,365	8

Mayor's Quetta Fund

The Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund stands at Rs. 157,460-4-9.

Probationer For ... Excise Department

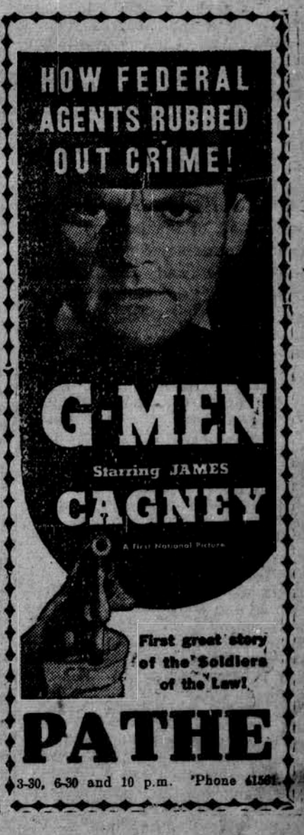
The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) propose to select a candidate for appointment as a probationer in the Bombay Excise Department. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before the 23rd September 1935. No application received after that date will be considered.

The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of a Suprintendent of Excise. The candidate will be charged a fee of Rs. 16 for the examination by the Medical Board.

The probationer will be on probation for a period of two years. He will be required to go through a course of equitation and to obtain a certificate of proficiency and to pass within two years the departmental examination in law prescribed for gazetted officers of the Excise Department, including an examination in the vernacular of the district to which he is posted if it is not his mother tongue. After the completion of the probationary period and provided that he has passed the above examinations the probationer will ordinarily be appointed to one of three vacancies occurring in the cadre of Superintendents of Excise. During the probationary period he will receive a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Pending the ocurrence of a vacancy he may be required to serve as Inspector of Excise on a fixed salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

LALJI NARANJI'S BUST IN RANJITSINGH MILL

The ceremony of unveiling the marble bust of the late Seth Lalji Naranji, was performed on Saturday last, at 5 p.m. on the premises of the Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mill at Sholapur by Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., Amongst those present were Directors of the Company, high Officers, Merchants, Pleaders, etc. of Sholapur, and friends and admirers of the late Seth Lalji Naranji.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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1935

WANTED DETERMINED STAND

Having gone as far as British interests allowed him to go in meeting Italy's claims over Abyssinia, Captain Eden certainly showed praiseworthy firmness in resisting Italy's determination "on a campaign, a resounding victory and the economic and political control of Abyssinia backed by an army of occupation." It remains to be seen whether Britain will pit, undaunted, her own determination against that of Italy at the League Council meeting in September. The chances of a settlement are, of course, negligible. But the question is, will Britain—it must be frankly admitted that, so far she has emerged out of the conflict with her honour less tarnished than that of France—stand up, regardless of the possible sequel, for "scraps of paper" or yield to Italy? It is not yet possible to guess the answer.

No Indian Labour For Italy

Meanwhile, it is gratifying to note that Britain proposes to review the question relating to the export of arms to Abyssinia. It is earnestly to be hoped that, as a result, the present embargo will be raised and Abyssinia given at least a Black dog's chance to defend herself against wanton aggression. Equally gratifying is the report that Mr. de Valera will specially attend the Council meeting at Geneva to champion the cause of Abyssinia. The effect of a public declaration on the part of a State—as Mr. de Valera proposes to do—of readiness to cooperate to the fullest extent with the League in its efforts to preserve peace and the independence of Abyssinia, is incalculable because it will constitute a challenge to other States and may, for aught we know, change the whole course of the crisis. Another fact that is pleasing to note is the present attitude of the Government of India. They have decided to veto the recruitment of Indian labour for service in Italian Somaliland. This is perhaps the first instance in history in which the Government of India have acted in international affairs according to the sentiments of the people. We trust that Government though they have approved the memorandum of agreement with Italy will adhere to their decision and thus respect India's wishes. We trust Government will, also, accept Mr. Chetty's resolution in the Assembly giving expression to India's protest, through the League of Nations, against Italian aggression.

Wider Issues

Nor is Africa unconcerned about Mussolini's action which the "Manchester Guardian" correctly describes as "treason towards the Allies in the great war and post-war friends and, above all, towards that civilization which stands or falls with the present order." In a very revealling article in the latest number of the "New Statesman and Nation," a writer, who hails from West Africa, has made a critical appraisement of the Italo-Abyssian question and explained its reaction on the African mind. The issue, the writer avers, is now not only between Italy and Abyssinia: "The picture of the Italian is fused into that of the white man in most African minds," and Abyssinia in its turn is viewed as a representative of the coloured races. Signor Mussolini has more than once hinted that any help rendered to Abyssinia by the European Nations would be a crime against white civilization. The embargo placed upon the supply of arms to Abyssinia by most of the European Nations—though latest reports indicate the possibility of Britain's lifting it,—in spite of Italy being the aggressor is interpreted in Africa as only meaning that "the continued political subjection of the coloured races is considered necessary for the economic well-being of the white colonial Powers." In the length and breadth of Africa, the White and Black, the writer says, stand to-day in the role of the exploiter and the exploited. Thus in the eyes of most Africans not only is Abyssian fighting for her own territorial integrity but the very question of the right of the Blacks to peaceful existence in their own country is at stake. Hence the deep and spontaneous sympathy shown even by American Negroes and by other coloured people to Ethiopia. Mr. Fadipe, the writer of the article, again rightly asserts that the principle of the White Man's Prestige "is morally destructive for both Blacks and Whites; it stands in the way of teaching any sound system of morals in Africa." But the claims of high morality and high diplomacy are more often than not contradictory of each other. And, after all, Italy's outspoken aim is 'a place in the sun'—in other words sheer aggrandisement. The talk of morality and justice is thus not calculated to appeal to Il Duce, and this has a moral which the coloured races have not failed to note.

Land Revenue In Bombay

The Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1933-34 and Government's Resolution thereon exhibit a self-complacency about the state of things in the Presidency, ill-justified by the actual facts. The reports submitted by the different Divisional Commissioners show, in the words of the Government resolution, that "on the whole there was little to complain of in the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency Proper, though pretty large tracts in both Divisions suffered severely from two spells of cold weather in January. In the Southern Division, the Report itself admits, the plentiful rainfall became in many places a hindrance rather than a help to the good development of crops on account of its being badly distributed. Public health also was quite unsatisfactory in this Division owing to the outbreak of plague and other epidemics, plague alone being responsible for over 17,000 deaths. In all divisions prices of agricultural produce continued to be abnormally low, which made it extremely difficult for the poor ryots to pay the heavy land revenue.

Government's complacency is evidently based on the fact that the percentage of collection of land revenue to the net demand was "excellent." The bitter fact, however, is that the remissions and suspensions were on an extremely niggardly scale, considering the prevalence of acute depression, and the ryots had to pay the net demand—in many cases with borrowed money—in order to escape coercive methods of revenue collection. Yet such methods were resorted to on a fairly large scale.

The problem of land revenue is indeed becoming a serious one not only in this Presidency but also in the country as a whole. The incidence of the land tax is well-known to be extremely heavy, not even the poorest lands being exempted from it, as small incomes are exempt from the income tax. The Legislature has little or no control over regulating the Land Revenue policy. And the burden of the revenue has been made extremely heavy by the fall in prices. The net result of all this is that agricultural indebtedness has increased to an appalling extent. In many cases the position is desperate and can be retrieved only by a bold and generous policy on the part of Government, both in reducing the past indebtedness and the annual burden of the land tax.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN

Amazing Progress

(BY CHAMAN LAL.)

How many of us in India know that Japan, an oriental country, has beaten Europe and America not only in producing cheap textiles and sundries, but also in producing the best and cheapest newspapers in the world and that the circulation of those papers runs into millions not thousands? The largest newspapers of Britain claim circulation of two millions, but will you believe it that "Osaka Mainichi" and "Osaka Asahi" (which have also their simultaneous publications in Tokyo) have a circulation of 3 millions (30 lakhs) each. I am sure if all the newspapers in India pool their circulations together, they cannot beat one paper of Japan. In Japan the poorest papers have circulations exceeding 50,000. These newspapers, again, have their army of aeroplanes and hundreds of pigeons who carry messages, photo films etc., from one corner of the country to the other. (I will deal with the subject later). Now let me tell you something about the newspapers of Japan.

Ownership And Organisation

Concomitantly with the cultural and economic development of the country, the number of newspapers in Japan has been increasing annually. There were 1,280 at the end of 1931, but by the end of the following year they had increased to 1,330. Most of the well-known papers are organized into companies, the number of which at the end of 1931 was 221, and the authorized capital of which amounted to 50,938,430 yen.

All the papers in Japan are privately owned and managed; there is no paper directly under Government ownership and management, and since the Great war, more and more papers have been brought under joint stock organization as the commercialization of newspapers has increased. The shares, however, have tended usually to be concentrated in the hands of a small number of big capitalists.

The following is a list of the main newspapers and news agencies (Sept. 30, 1932):

Tokyo and Osaka daily papers:
Organization Capital (Y1,000).
Osaka Asahi Shimbun, Joint Stock, 6,000.
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, Joint Stock 6,000.
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Joint Stock, 11,000.
Tokyo Nichi-Hichi Shimbun, Joint Stock, 11,000.
Hochi Shimbun (Tokyo), Joint Stock, 1,010.
Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), owned by a single person.
Jiji Shimpo (Tokyo) Joint Stock, 5,250.
Kokumin Shimbun (Tokyo), Joint Stock, 3,000.
Chugain Shogyo Shimpo Tokyo, Joint Stock, 2,000.
Miyako Shimbun, Tokyo, Joint Stock, 3,000.

Local Daily Papers

Shin-Aichi Shimbun, Limited Corporation, 15,000.
Nagoya Shimbun, Joint Stock, 1,050.
Fukuoka Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, Limited Corporation, 1,000.
Kahoku Shimbun, owned by a single person.
Hokkai Times, Joint Stock, 800.

News Agencies

Rango News Agency, Partnership.
Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha, Joint Stock, 1,000.

The Biggest Papers

The "Osaka Asahi" (with the "Tokyo Asahi" under the same management) and the "Osaka Mainichi" (with the Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" under the same management) are the two biggest papers in Japan, occupying an unchallenged position in financial power, size of management, facilities for news collection and dissemination, circulation, influence on public opinion, etc. It is safe to estimate the power of the two companies to be about equal: the Tokyo "Asahi" and the Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" have daily circulations of about one million each, chiefly in Eastern Japan, while the "Osaka Asahi" and the "Osaka Mainichi," each possessing a circulation of 2,000,000 exert great influence over Western Japan (including Formosa and Chosen) and even Manchuria and Chingtao. The "Yomiuri Shimbun," by virtue of its novel and popular editing, has lately increased its circulation to 400,000 and is now ranked third in Tokyo, but since it has local circulation, it is perhaps just behind the "Hochi Shimbun" in total circulation. The Chugai Shogyo is highly valued in the business world for its most detailed commercial news, but its circulation is considerably less than that of the papers mentioned above.

Local papers in Japan have not been developed to the extent that they have in some countries, which may be accounted for by their lack of fund, insufficient

(Continued on page 14.)

PERILS OF WAR .... AND PEACE

Out Of War We Do Not Get Peace

By The Rt. Rev. E. W. BARNES, D.D., Bishop of Birmingham.

The Rt. Rev. E. W. Barnes, D.D., celebrated Bishop of Birmingham, England, is one of the most distinguished figures in British religious life, one whose voice in recent years has been compelling wide respect for his courageous work in building public opinion for substitutes for the war system.

Our civilization is at a stage when, owing to invention and discovery, the material well-being of mankind can rise to heights undreamed of even two generations ago. We might now create a Golden Age of progress, through the steady conquest of Nature and the gradual control of disease. But it seems as if, like malicious children, we are going to use our new knowledge and power against one another. The result can be fairly clearly foreseen. The young men of the best physical stocks of the foremost races of the world will be eliminated. The torch of civilization is borne forward by a few. Blot them out and it will be extinguished. Our era—the greatest in human history—will end.

A Sorry Trade

Because preparations for war will thus certainly lead to ruin. We who are against war, urge in Christ's name that statesmen should choose the perils of peace.

We know that one-sided disarmament is a risk for the country which adopts it. But if that country sets a moral standard for the world, higher than has hitherto been reached in international politics, is the risk not worth taking?

Think of the situation as it is to-day. There are, first of all, the private armament firms and war-mongers in close alliance. We see individuals for their private gain fomenting the fears and passions which lead to war, cynically selling aeroplanes and poison gases to both nations who are, or shall be, in conflict. There are private agreements among armament groups in different countries: among them they parcel out the world.

Surely we are right to plead that such a sorry trade should cease, to urge upon our Governments that they shall—at the very least—give an example to the world by refusing to license the export of munitions of war and by keeping in their own hands the manufacture of such munitions as it deems necessary for national safety.

But can we not go further? Ought we not, in Christ's name, to take greater risks?

Moral Abyss

We all know—I have never found a well-informed man to doubt it—that, whatever conventions be signed in peace-time, every nation which possesses military aeroplanes will within a fortnight of the next outbreak of hostilities with which it is concerned, be using them to drop bombs and poison-gases on hostile cities. Moreover there is no adequate defence against the raiding aeroplane. The only practical policy is crude retaliation. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." Japanese 'planes over Vladivostok, Russian 'planes over Tokio. In such warfare the nations must inevitably fall to the immoral level which Christ most explicitly condemned. With a moral abyss of this depth before us can we not rightly ask our Governments and our fellow-countrymen to take a great risk and refuse to create or maintain an air-force? "Quite impossible," is the reply of most men. Well—I do not believe that any great nation would dare so to shock the conscience of the world as to use aeroplanes against one which had thus rendered itself incapable of retaliation.

Temper Of Good European

Suppose the impossible—and that France treated Britain in this way. I say unhesitatingly that it would be better for western civilization that, if central London were to be destroyed, central Paris should not share the same fate. But I am convinced that what I may call the temper of the good European is far stronger and more widespread than most politicians assume. Just as we would hate to think of the Louvre being destroyed, so the average educated Frenchman would never dream of destroying in cold blood the Elgin marbles.

Of course, each nation wants its place in the sun. Each has its *amour propre*, some type of vanity that must be satisfied, no less than legitimate commercial ambitions. Not for many a century will the world be stable. There must be some apparatus for adjusting rival desires and claims. But the means to such adjustment is not war; it can only be a world-tribunal like the League of Nations. Already, in the League Committees, the nations united to overcome difficulties and dangers common to them all. Surely before long further progress will be made, the League will bring rival nations to mutual understanding, and by maintaining international justice and righteousness will increasingly succeed in preserving peace.

Win, Not Force Men

In any event, if the last war has shown us one thing more clearly than another it is that out of war you do not get peace Force seems supremely effective when it is used successfully; it ends by being a complete disappointment. That is why Christianity is so wise in teaching that we must win men, not force them. The nation that by considerate and fair dealing has gained the good-will of a rival has done more for its own security than if it had doubled its so-called defensive forces. When that Christian truth is more fully realized the cult of armaments will begin to decline.

To many our pacifist hopes will appear childish, our beliefs absurd. They are, however, Christian. And, as I see the world situation to-day, through them only can we escape the misery and the degradation which come of armed conflict—only so can we avoid that progressive degeneration of national moral standards which will otherwise in the end destroy our civilization.

(Through Nofrontier News Service of U.S.A.)

Frankly Speaking

LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary, of State for India in the Labour Government, has written a post-India Act article in the London "Daily Herald" of mail week. The article is interesting in that while Mr. Benn profoundly regrets all the omissions and commissions of Imperialists and Tories, he forgets to mention the sins of Labour, of himself and of his colleagues. Mr. Benn would have liked to see "the present British control" transferred to "the Peoples (!) of India" rather than the "Interests". But no light is thrown on what Labour did for India. Mr. Benn realises that the Act fails both in its political and economic aspects. Politically, "for the promise of Dominion Status has been substituted the Preamble of the old Act" which was drafted "seven years before Mr. Balfour had defined that voluntary association which is the basis of our Commonwealth". Economically, there is, of course, the undeniable potency of "Whitehall interference". And Mr. Benn duly concludes with a moving peroration to the effect that "bold action" in the case of the Boers won their friendship and "firmness", in the case of Ireland, "left an insurgent State the evil consequences of whose estrangement from the Commonwealth none can foresee". All this is quite true, but Mr. Benn is discreetly silent as to what, if anything Labour is going to do about it!

THE FIRST NECESSITY

Srijut Jamnalal Bajaj has given a commendable lead to other Congressmen in regard to the "Office' controversy. He keeps an open mind because "the whole matter was going to be thrashed out in the open session of the Congress". And we are glad that Babu Rajendra Prasad has authoritatively removed all possibilities of a misunderstanding by declaring that the question will be decided by the open Session. We welcome this because we should like the controversy—and propaganda on both sides—to be suspended. In the first place it has done nothing but harm—the troubles in U. P. are, we fear, the latest instance in point. In the second place every single ounce of energy must be concentrated by Congressmen for capturing the Councils on which both the protagonists and antagonists of "Office" are agreed and which is the first and fundamental necessity.

ONE-SIDED.

Addressing the 31st meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Governor of Bombay expressed great pleasure at the Committee's cordial co-operation with the Lancashire-India Cotton Committee and added that the encouragement of mutual trade would be advantageous to both countries. India cordially welcomes increased trade with all foreign countries, but naturally judges its relative importance by the advantage to herself. So far, however, as the Indo-Lancashire trade is concerned, it is rather one-sided, being too partial to Lancashire. "Lancashire," said his Excellency, "is ready to make more use of Indian cotton, but it demands some uniformity as to quality." Lancashire made several other demands, but most of them have been already conceded by the ever-obliging Government of India. Thus India is forced to give preference to Lancashire fabrics over other foreign stuffs. But —it is important to note—Lancashire is under no obligation to buy any stipulated quantities of Indian cotton.

DILATORY TACTICS.

In referring Mr. R.R. Bakhale's Bill to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has only resorted to its usual dilatory tactics. The best course was to discuss at once and approve of the principle of the Bill and then refer it to the Committee for a report on its details. The Commissioner, Mr. I.H. Taunton, scared the House against immediate acceptance of even the principle of the Bill with the plea that it would be the duty of the Corporation to enforce the provisions of the measure and bear the necessary cost. Considering the benefits of the measure, the cost could not be prohibitive. It is to be hoped that the Law and General Purposes Committee will submit an appreciative report of the Bill without any avoidable delay.

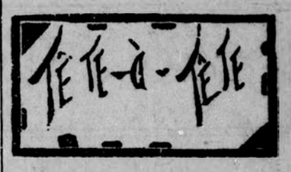
MUST THANK THEMSELVES

In his address on the "Future of Anglo-Indians" on Monday Mr. S H. Prater, President of the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, observed that, though the Anglo-Indians were born, lived and died in India, they were looked upon by Indians as a people apart and alien to the country. But he did not add, as he could have done with immense advantage to his community, that for this deplorable state of things they were themselves mostly responsible. The vast bulk of the politically conscious Anglo-Indians have deliberately and consistently isolated themselves from their fellow-countrymen in all organised efforts for securing freedom of the country. And they have sought to identify themselves with other Indians only in clamouring for their share in the Indianisation of the Services. They can yet retrieve their position by acquitting themselves as Indians in all national matters.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Repressive Law

In his speech in moving for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee the Hon'ble Mr. Prentice, the then Home Member, said that the Bill was "not intended to deal with terrorism regarding which the Council passed a special legislation in its last session," but only to deal with Civil Disobedience. The Civil Disobedience Movement has long been withdrawn. There is, therefore, not the vestige of a justification for maintaining this so-called Public Security Act on the Statute Book. But what of that? This Act gives power to the Executive to arrest a person on mere suspicion and to keep him in custody without bringing him to trial for a period. Such a power is assumed by Governments only in times of emergency, but in this country we have been taught that emergency or no emergency the Executive should have such powers.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."



SOVIET DIPLOMACY FILMED.
—Headline.

That would certainly be a romantic, thrilling and heroic tale of the Wild West.

* * * *

The Bombay Corporation, we learn, are not to have loud speakers.

What is meant probably is that they won't have any more loud speakers. The present quota is considered quite sufficient.

At least that's what ought to have been meant.

* * * *

Bad News From London:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir has been having sleepless nights.

That is at least what he said in the course of a speech the full report of which has just arrived in India.

This state of insomnia, we understand, is due to reasons political—to wit, the new constitution.

Which compels us to admit at least one good the India Act has done. To keep the sleepy Liberals —even one of them—awake is no mean achievement.

* * * *

Sir Cowasji, after confessing to his recently acquired accomplishment of sleepless nights, said it would "require 12 supermen in India to look after the future constitution."

Did he mean tacitly to suggest that we should have a dozen Viceroys?

But the Governors with their super-man-orial powers, we think, will do as well.

* * * *

"Do not," he dramatically concluded, "let these terrible words be written again on the wall—Too Late."

Or, in the favourite words of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, let them not miss the bus. And on this subject Sir Cowasji, as a distinguished Liberal, can of course authoritatively pronounce.

* * * *

ITALY CANVASSES WORLD OPINION
declares a headline.

But that Mussolini's crusaders should stoop to such contemptible democratic tactics is unthinkable. We are awaiting a categorical denial from the Fascist Dictator mounted on—well what would it be this time, the nose of an aeroplane or the mast of a battleship?

* * * *

"The German nation," we are informed by the Berlin correspondent of a contemporary, "has been cramped for space for the last two generations."

Hence, we presume, the encouragement given to Jews to leave the country.

* * * *

A poet in Simla has been operated upon, for tonsilitis.

We hope the cure proves successful and is applied to some other artists in Simla and elsewhere too.

* * * *

The B.E.S.T. Co., we understand, propose to reduce the charges on electricity consumption.

Lightening work!

* * * *

"Peace," says Romain Rolland, "is fatal to Hitlerism."

And Hitlerism is not slow in returning the compliment to peace.

* * * *

"Alleged Bogus Barrister,"
alleges a Delhi paper.

And incorrectly of course.

* * * *

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, recently had to judge Brighton beauties in a seaside contest.

A good relaxation during the recess after which he will himself have to be on show at Westminster in a see-saw contest.

* * * *

"You are a miniaturist and working on that large canvas?"

"It is for an American Millionaire. He wants to possess the biggest miniature in the world."

Improve 'Alma-Mater' In All Its Phases

Governor Points Out Proper Sphere Of University Authorities

"TRUE OBJECT IS NOT SUCCESS IN EXAMS., BUT ENCOURAGING DEEP STUDY TO ATTAIN REAL KNOWLEDGE"

"The parent who puts in all his savings into his son's education, wastes his money; the University wastes its energy and resources in teaching them, and Government wastes its grants. As you know, the man who has taken a University course in this country is usually unwilling to take up any but clerical work. Even Bachelors of Agriculture, more often than not, turn away from Agriculture. It is obvious too that when a B.A. is compelled by necessity to undertake work that is done equally well by those with no university training, the time and money spent on that training have been wasted. Thus the private money which might have been used for apprenticing a boy to a trade or starting him in agriculture, and the University and the public funds which might have been used to better advantage, are spent in a way which increases unemployment."

In these words, H.E. the Governor of Bombay, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, exhorted the students to go in for vocational rather than academical training, and thus relieve the congested field of unemployment.

After conferring upon the young graduates, the degrees in various faculties as Chancellor exhorting them to act in their life and conduct so as to prove themselves worthy of the same, the Governor addressed the Convocation. His Excellency, in the course of his speech, said:—

A University should be something more than examining body, something more than an organization for providing facilities for research and original work. It should, through the medium of its lectures and its Societies, act as a source of inspiration for undergraduates.

THINGS IN ENGLAND—AND IN INDIA.

First rate ability is necessarily rare and it cannot be provided at will just where it is required. No one city, much less one college, can provide professors on all subjects without admitting mediocrity in one or more directions. In England a tradition of excellence in certain subjects has been built up around certain Universities such as the "Greats" School of Oxford, the Mathematical Tripos of Cambridge, the Agricultural Degree of Leeds and the Metallurgy Degree of Sheffield. Why, then, should we not make the best of our opportunities in a like manner? In Bombay and Poona there are groups of colleges. Each college has probably one or two men of oustanding ability, but no college can possibly have such men teaching all subjects. Would it not be as well if each place applied itself particularly to one or two branches of study, and each college in each place threw open its lectures to students of all colleges? Post-graduates, both in India and Europe, do, as a matter of fact, go to that University where there are the best facilities regardless of their undergraduate allegiance. In this way a particular University or group of colleges in one place would become a centre for the study of one particular branch of learning and the best use would be made of such first rate material as we have.

You will see that I take a high view of the duties and responsibilities of a University. I should regard it as a great misfortune should it become merely an institution for the production of B.A.s The true object of a University is not success in the passing of examinations, but the encouragement of deep study in some subject for the attainment of real knowledge and the consequent training of the mind.

This brings me to the great difference between secondary and University education. It must never be forgotten that the former deals with the teaching of adolescents, and the adolescent mind has peculiarities which call for special methods. Let me quote from the Lectures and Essays of Professor J. R. Seeley:—

LECTURES' QUALIFICATIONS.

"It will be admitted that teaching boys is very different from teaching men. If we inquire in what the difference consists, we find that the boy requires to be constantly supplied with motives for working while the man brings these with him. On the other hand, the man needs above all things learned and profound instruction, which is less necessary for the half-formed mind of the boy. It is by no means necessary that the masters of a school should be deeply learned. If they have tact, firmness and a lively way of teaching, with competent knowledge, they will do all that can be done in a school. Moderate learning will be sufficient to command the respect and stimulate the minds of boys. The qualification? most important to a lecturer are quite different. The liveliness and attractiveness which interest boys are not required, to the same extent, in teaching young men. Manner is here much less important, and matter much more. The lecturer deals with a riper stage of intellect. In order to be a usual guide to the cleverest young men at their most impressionable age, he must, before all things, be a man of power and learning. In short, the success of a schoolmaster depends mainly upon his force of character, the success of a college lecturer mainly upon his force and ripeness of intellect."

And he goes on to say: "Even if University teachers devote themselves absolutely to the work of Education, they will find that the way to influence the students most powerfully is by becoming as learned as possible."

I will read one last quotation on the subject of examination:—

"I fully recognize the use of a system of rigorous examination, and the advantage of sifting the men to some extent, and arranging them with some reference to merit. But I do earnestly maintain that when this examining and placing are made the principal thing, when the tripos is made the heart of the whole system, the great central pump which propels the life-blood through all the arteries of the University, the system becomes mischievous and lowers the whole tone of education."

"NECESSARY EVIL."

"I am aware that examinations are a necessary evil, but they should be kept in the secondary and subsidiary place which is proper to them. By this I do not mean to infer that the standard of University Examinations should be lowered. It is my impression that this has already been done in the case of this University, and is one of the corollaries of a system whereby examinations play too important a role, and scholarship and learning do not receive the respect due to them. I would, therefore, say to the University authorities: "Raise the standa of your Degree examinations, make your degree a hall-mark of learning and scholarship, not merely a certificate that a young man or young woman has read a specified number of textbooks."

I would also say to the University authorities that their proper sphere is the improvement of the University in all its phases,—culture, learning, scholarship. This is a splendid and a heavy task, and I would ask you to concentrate your energies and resources thereon. Do not be inveigled into wasting time on sidelines. You have not the time or money, nor is it your function, to examine and give diplomas for minor subjects, which do not really come within the sphere of a University. Where education is an activity of Government I would ask for your co-operation.

MATRICULATION SYLLABUS

As regards Secondary Education your function is to form a suitable syllabus for your Entrance Examination. This automatically influences the work of the Matriculation class in each Secondary School. There, however, your influence should cease. I would go further and impress on you that in forming your Matriculation syllabus you should work in close and friendly co-operation with those who control Secondary Education, namely, the Educational Department, so that your examinations will be co-ordinated, not only to serve your particular purpose, but to fit in harmoniously with the Secondary School course as a whole, and the latter should

Continued on Page 4

Some of the LL.B., and M.B. & B.S., and others who received their degrees at the Convocation of the Bombay University on Tuesday.

"ELECTRIC DEATH-RAY"

Danish Discoverer Claims Invention Can Explode 'Planes In Air

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19.

A claim to have discovered an "electric death-ray" which would cause aircraft to explode in air is made by M. Ravn, a Danish engineer.

He declares that the ray is effective in a radius of 50 to 60 miles from the transmitter, and he can produce an effective death-ray apparatus within six months.

M. Ravn told Reuter that he has received a private invitation to visit England and carry out the tests there, and that he would accept on certain conditions chiefly, concerning the risk involved of the very high electric potential with which he works.

ROOSEVELT SCORES MAJOR VICTORY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

President Roosevelt scored a major victory when the House of Representatives passed by 194 votes to 168 the Guffey Bill for establishing a miniature N. R. A. for soft coal industry.

The President urged the passage of the Bill regardless of "doubts, however, reasonable, and its constitutionality", and despite the opposition of his own party.

The President, thereby, redeemed his pledges to the leaders of the Miners Union, whereby the recent threat of coal strike was averted.

The fate of the Bill in the Senate is uncertain.

RAILWAY TUNNEL DISASTER

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

Bodies of six workmen were hitherto recovered from ruins, when a large portion of excavations made outside Brandenburg Gate for the new underground railway tunnel collapsed, leaving a yawning gap of 450 ft. long and 60 deep. The tunnel was being driven with the object of linking up Potsdamerplatz and Stettiner stations. Ambulances and doctors in white over-alls rushed to the spot to await the rescue of entombed workmen, many of whom were brought out alive. Press photographs must be first submitted to the Ministry of Propaganda. —Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor lunched with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas at the Orient Club, Bombay on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay gave a dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club to meet the Syndicate of the University of Bombay on Tuesday. The following were invited:—

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambli, Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, The Rev. J.McKenzie, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Rao Bahadur Dr. P. C. Patil, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar, Mr. W. Grieve, Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Colonel C. Graham Smith, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, The Hon: Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. N.M. Shah, Mr. K. T. Shah, Mr. S.B. Butani, Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Mr R. D. Karmarkar, Moulvi M. Y. Haindaday, Mr. R.P. Masani, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery.

His Excellency the Governor attended the Caledonian Ball at the Town Hall on Tuesday.

ABYSSINIA'S HOPE CENTRES IN LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

Alleged Offer Of Ceding Territory Bordering Upper Eritrea

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, August 19.

It is reported here that the Ethiopian Government have offered, during the recent negotiations, to cede important parts of the Abyssinian territory bordering the Upper Eritrea in Italian Somaliland, as well as large economic concessions.

With the collapse of the Paris Conference the Ethiopian Government places their last hope of peace in the League Council meeting in September 4.

LORD DE CLIFFORD CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Sequel To Motor Collision At Kingston On Thames

LONDON, August 19.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned against Lord de Clifford, the racing motorist, son-in-law of the late Mrs. Kate Meyrick, the Night Club Queen at the inquest at Kingston on Thames on Mr. Douglas George Hopkins, a motor engineer who was killed in a collision between the car which he was driving and one driven by Lord de Clifford.

Lord de Clifford was later charged with manslaughter at the New Malden Police Court. Bail was granted and he will appear at the Kingston Police Court tomorrow.—Reuter's Special.

CABINET WILL MEET WHOLE DAY.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

It is expected that the Cabinet meeting on Thursday will last the whole day and Mr. Baldwin's decision to summon it was taken after receiving the report transmitted by Sir Robert Vansittart. Only two members of the Cabinet are abroad. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is in Switzerland and Sir Walter Elliot is in Bordeaux.

EDEN REPORTS TO HOARE

Emergency Cabinet Meeting

LONDON, Aug. 20.

London became the centre of diplomatic interest with regard to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute today. Sir Samuel Hoare and Capt. Anthony Eden arrived at the Foreign Office at 11 a.m.

Capt. Eden presented a long detailed report of his efforts in conjunction with M. Laval to persuade Italy to agree to proposals for peaceful settlement and, it is believed, discussed the next moves in the situation resulting from Sgr. Mussolini's rejection of the proposals.

It is learned that an emergency meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Thursday. Premier Baldwin will arrive in London from Aix les-Bains to-morrow afternoon. Mr. MacDonald is returning from Lossiemouth immediately.—Reuter.

NO WISH TO LEAVE LEAGUE

PARIS, August 19

In a statement regarding Italy's aims given to the press, Baron Aloisi said that Italy is determined to continue the Stresa policy of collaboration with France and Britain.

To play her part in Europe Italy must be secure in the colonies, and the principal aim of sending her troops to Africa is to assure security against the Abyssinian attack. This security is to be obtained by the disarmament of Abyssinia.

Italy has no wish to leave the League, but if she is put out she will have to go. Italy has not decided whether to attend the League meeting on September 4.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIR FORCE STRENGTHENED

ROME, Aug. 20.

Signor Mussolini has increased the air force by 16,000 men bringing the total to 40,843.—Reuter.

NO MERCENARIES FROM U. S.

Unrepealed Law Of 1818 Provides Jail And Fine For Offenders

WASHINGTON (By Mail)

The United States Government wishes to discourage vigorously the enlistment of American citizens in the armies of either Italy or Abyssinia.

Mr. Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, in the absence of Mr. Cordell Hull, has reminded the public through the Press of an old Statute of 1818, never repealed, which provides a possible three years imprisonment or fine of 1,000 dollars for any American subject enlisting in this country as a mercenary in the pay of a Foreign Power.

It is pointed out that in the past Americans have avoided the penalties of this statute when enlisting in the French or Spanish Foreign Legions by signing their papers in France or Spain as the case may be.

It is now known, however, that both in Harlem and in the Southern States efforts are being made to enlist Americans in the service of Haile Selasie. Any citizen enlisting in this fashion renders himself liable to the penalties provided under the law of 1818.

TO LOSE THEIR CITIZENSHIP?

Simultaneously Mr. Dickstein, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, announces that he will introduce a Bill to deprive of their citizenship any nationals leaving America to join the armies of Rome or Addis Ababa.

The State Department although taking cognizance of the recruiting campaign, denies that munitions are being exported, except possibly on a very small scale.

Mr. Joseph Green, a State Department Official, told a House Committee that shipments of arms to Ethiopia had been negligible or were non-existent.—Reuter.

MURDER OF CONSTABLE

Accused Sentenced To Death

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The Sessions Judge sentenced to death this afternoon Mohd. Ishaq, alleged murderer of Harnamsingh, constable, on 8th July. This was the second murder arising from the Shahidgunj trouble within a few hours of the commencement of the demolition of the mosque by Sikhs. (In the first case the accused was sentenced to ten years). Two Sikh assessors held the accused guilty, while two Muslim assessors held him not guilty. —A.P.

Final Test Match Ends In Draw

(Continued from page 1)

55 minutes for his 57. South Africa win the rubber.

ENGLAND (1st Innings).

Bakewell c Cameron, b Langton	20
Mitchell b Crisp	40
Wyatt, c Cameron, b Vincent	37
Hammond st. Cameron, b Vincent	65
Leyland st. Cameron, b Mitchell	161
Ames (not out)	148
Nichols c Siedle, b Langton	30
Robins (not out)	10
Extras	23
Total (for 6 wickets)	534

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crisp	28	0	113	1
Langton	38	5	124	2
Dalton	16	1	50	0
Vincent	42	5	188	2
Mitchell	8	0	36	1

SOUTH AFRICA (2nd Innings).

Mitchell b Read	9
Siedle b Bowes	36
Rowan b Bowes	7
Nourse b Read	36
Viljeon st. Ames b Robins	45
Cameron st. Ames, b Robins	42
Wade (not out)	40
Dalton (not out)	57
Extras	17
Total (for 6 wickets)	287

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Read	10	1	64	2
Bowes	13	2	40	2
Robins	17	1	61	2
Clay	18	6	45	0
Nichols	5	1	20	0
Leyland	7	2	15	0
Wyatt	3	0	25	0

WATCH ARYA SAMAJIST WORKERS

Bihar Govt.'s Reported Circular

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 20.

The "Searchlight" publishes today what purports to be a circular issued by the Chief Secretary to the Bihar Government regarding Shudhi activities by the Hindu Sabha, and Arya Samaj workers in Chota Nagpur, particularly among the backward classes Christians.

The letter which purports to have been addressed to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur Division States "in view of the recent activities of Babu Jagatnarain Lal and the Arya Samajists in initiating the anti-Christian campaign in Palamau and parts of Ranchi, I am desired to enclose for your information a list of Arya Samajist workers who are regarded as dangerous in order that you and the District Officers may be forewarned in case any of these persons are attracted to the areas. Government have had to take action under sec. 144 Cr.P.C. against all these persons at various times for objectionable and provocative speeches likely to stir up communal and religious animosity".

A copy of the above circular appears to have been forwarded to the officials in the Chota Nagpur Division.

A POLICE CIRCULAR.

Another circular published by the "Searchlight" purports to have been issued by the Superintendent of Police Hazaribagh, to the sub-inspectors of police and reads:—"There are indications that the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha are likely to make special efforts among the aboriginals specially the aboriginal Christians and I want that their activities be reported every week."

Assembly Ballot Favours Congress M.L.A..s Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

In the Legislative Assembly, if Mr. S. V. Chetty's resolution on Italo-Abyssian tension is disallowed, he will move his alternative resolution based evidently on the proceedings of the Railway Standing Finance Committee. He will urge that steps to equip the State Railway Workshops with necessary additional plant and machinery to ensure the manufacture of all locomotive requirements within the railway workshops.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has drawn the second place with his resolution for a committee to consider measures for the protection of workers during the period of sickness.

Dr. Rajan will urge the appointment of a representative committee of the Central Legislature to enquire into and report on various schemes of Social Insurance with special reference to unemployment, and sickness, retirement benefits with a view to evolve a scheme suitable to Indian conditions.

Pandit Pant next suggests effective steps, including retaliatory measures and heavy tariff duty on imports from Zanzibar, thereby to vindicate the position of Indian Nationals settled in Zanzibar.

Mr. Nilkant Das recommends immediate action on collecting of unemployment statistics.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Assembly, when it meets "to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the facilities accorded by the military, police and District authorities of Lahore for the destruction of the Shahidguni Mosque under cover of the plea of exercise of legal rights."—A. P.

BIG BLAZE IN WEST END OF BERLIN

Radio Exhibition Catches Fire: Sabotage Suspected

BERLIN, Aug. 19.

Berlin city's big radio exhibition in the west-end of Berlin is on fire. The outbreak started at 8/30 p.m. in the main hall and owing to the inflammable material the flames spread rapidly and three large buildings licked by the flames which were 150 feet high were soon reduced to ashes.

The exhibition to which Berliners thronged for the past week was visited by 30,000 to-day but it is not known how many were inside when the alarm was given. It is believed that the visitors would be able to leave speedily owing to the elaborate safety arrangements but it is known that diners and a staff were 700 feet above the ground in the restaurant of the 1,000-foot wireless tower, which was cut off as the lifts were put out of action and the steel of the tower was bent in the heat.

Fire Brigades from all parts of Berlin were on the scene but the rescue work was difficult. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, but the theories advanced include short circuit and even sabotage.

The fire brigades began to get the upper hand of the radio exhibition fire about 10 p.m. The flames now (midnight) have apparently been controlled. Ten persons trapped in the 400 (not 1,000) feet tower have been rescued.

The rescue was due to the heroism of two firemen who scaled the iron girders and played on the blazing restaurant. The refugees had been driven by the heat of the flames to the top of the tower from where they were finally brought to safety by the firemen.

They were removed to hospital suffering from burns. Hundreds of police and storm troopers are now controlling the huge crowds watching the smouldering ruins.—Reuter.

30 CASUALTIES REPORTED

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, August 20.

The fire casualties are thirty of whom two are dying, twenty being injured seriously.

CASTE HINDUS PROSECUTED

For Persecution Of Harijans

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

The third case within the past few days of tension between Caste Hindus and Harijans is reported from Chandisar Village, Ahmedabad District. It appears that Harijans refused to work for Garasias (a section of Caste Hindus) as the latter did not pay them sufficiently. Thereupon Garasias objected to Harijans having projecting portions to their houses similar to their own houses and pulled these projections down from several houses of the Harijans, besides causing other damage.

The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Gujarat, accompanied by the Mamlatdar visited the village and made enquiries, as a result of which several Garasias have been prosecuted.—A.P.

St. Leger Candidates At Track Work

(Special Cable).

OSLO, Aug. 20.

At Newmarket, the coughing epidemic has practically ended and St. Leger candidates have resumed active work. Bahram Haliran cantered Plassy and had spin at a nice pace.

Wanted Ayurvedic College

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It gives me very great pleasure to note that Syed Munawar Saheb, M.L.C. has put forward a proposal before the Bombay Legislative Council for the establishment of an Ayurvedic College by the Government of Bombay, and I respectfully request all the members of the Council to give their full support to the proposal.

In my opening address to the seventh All Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition held at Hubli in December last, I made an appeal to the Vaidyas and the merchant princes of Bombay Presidency to see to the establishment of a well-equipped Ayurvedic College in the Bombay Presidency which has provided the wherewithal to such far off concerns as the Benares Hindu University and many other all-India causes. I have, therefore to convey my heartfelt thanks to Syed Munawar Saheb for his patriotic proposal and wish his proposition a thumping success.

All the British Indian Local Governments and Indian States, barring Bombay, have established Ayurvedic Colleges and Boards of Indian medicine for the encouragement and control of Ayurvedic qualification, education and practice, and it is surprising that a progressive Government like Bombay which has been working a unique village reconstruction scheme should have lagged behind in the matter of Ayurvedic medicine which is the main plank, as it were, in rural sanitation and medical relief of village reconstruction platform. That the Ayurvedic system of medicine is scientific and serviceable to sick and suffering humanity and most congenial to the country for extensive rural medical relief are matters established beyond any possible cavil by commissions and committees of experts all over.

The costly paraphernalia needed for improvising medical relief on Western lines to a huge continent like India is precluded by previous budgets and annual deficits.

Nearly ninety per cent. of the country population seek their medical relief from the Vaidyas and Hakims of the country and the "upper ten" of society also look to Ayurveda for relief of their chronic complaints.

A kind gesture from the Government and the people will rear up the mighty oak of Ayurveda and spread its healing mission far and wide. It is suited to the pockets of the penurious populace of the country and every humble home and hamlet in Hindustan can be served with health and healing by Ayurveda.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. SAMEY, M.D.

Bangalore.

Students' Hostels

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that Principal T. K. Shahani has given notice of his intention to move at the meeting of the Senate to be held on 22nd August the resolution in connection with the hostels for the students of the University departments of Economics, Sociology and Technology. The expediency of this was long felt by the mofussil students, but I think that it is better late than never I hope that the members of the Senate will feel the pulse of the hardships of the mofussil students and they will spare no pains for starting the hostels at an early date.

Will the authorities in charge of the Bombay Law College take a hint from this? It is said that the students attending this college number more than five hundred. Less be said of the hardship of the mofussil students, the better. There is urgent necessity of providing the Law students with necessary hostel accommodation. I hope this will meet the urgent consideration of the authorities.

—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

"Marriage Reform"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was rather pleased to read your leader in to-day's issue on "Marriage Reform". It is pleasing because people in the North are, at least now, getting to understand the real nature of certain politicians of the South, especially the Brahmin.

Not a few of the South Indian Brahmin—whether Liberal, Democrat or Independence-walla—are confirmed reactionaries so far as social reform is concerned. In politics they are extreme and in social reform they are most conservative. Of course you cannot reconcile both. But such politicians are still there and they wring "jats" from the mob and applause from the credulous.

I hold no brief for the non-Brahmins. They, as a community, are not extremists, in politics. But they will not like to be the slaves of the British for all time.

As to your exhortation that reactionaries to whatever party they may belong, must be mercilessly exposed and kept out of the Councils, I do not know how far you will be successful in your endeavours. For if you apply the social reform lest you will not find many South Indian Brahmin candidates who will be fit to be returned to the Council.

Let me hope that your leader in question will be the first of a series to come later on.—Yours, etc.,

M. NALLASIVAN.

Bombay, July 31.

Fakes & Frauds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Considering the extent of fraudulent advertising in India, though it is not altogether absent in other countries, the following article under the above heading in the June issue of the "Critic and Guide", edited by Dr. Wm. J. Robinson of New York, is worth reproducing and I hope you will make room for it in your widely-read paper.

"After all, we have made some progress in comparison with some of the benighted countries. I have received a circular on patent medicines sent out from India. anyone in this country sent out such circulars, he would find himself promptly in prison for fraudulent claims and for attempting to obtain money under false pretences. I would pay no attention to this pamphlet but for the fact that it is being sent to people in this country and I have been asked to comment on the products and say whether there is any virtue in them or whether they are utter frauds.

"Fraud is not a strong enough word to characterize those wretched products advertised in the 16-page circular. One is a "Sex Pearl", the price of which is dollars 5, and it is recommended as a "permanent tonic". When it is kept in the mouth at the time of sexual intercourse, it increases the retentive powers. But not only is it good for increasing sexual vigor but "it purifies the blood, cures gonorrhoea, syphillis, piles, diabetes, asthma, and every other male and female diseases".

Then there is a remedy for 'permanent birth control'. All you have to do is to take the remedy for seven days and then you will never be pregnant again. Mind you, here is the exact claim: 'Is a vegetable product and taken for seven days by a lady, will stop conception 'permanently'. It will not affect the general health or monthly course. The prescription was procured from a Sanyasi and is guaranteed to be harmless.'

"Then there are certain pills 'One pill a day will keep divorce away.' 'Will make old and worn-out men young again.'

"And here is a powder: 'This powder will change any old or middle-aged woman into a virgin in a few minutes quite harmless and is indispensable for every man who wants to enjoy the real pleasures in married life.' 'This will make the woman a slave to you for all time.'

"There are several other such frauds, such as, 'Impotence Oil and 'Retention Pills'. There are also 'specifics' for tuberculosis, asthma, malaria, headache, dysentery, diabetes, etc. But here are two remedies which alone should send the manufacturers and advertisers to prison for about ten years. Here is the 'specific for gonorrhea:' Whatever the duration of the disease, the 'complete cure' is guaranteed in 'two days'.' And here is the 'specific for syphilis': The preparation does not contain any injurious ingredients. In 'one week' the disease is 'completely cured'."

"Now what should one say to such wretched fakers? What people will not do for money? The reason those charlatans are not afraid to make those absurd, impossible claims is because they know, first, that people who will send them money for their preparations are morons, men and women of the lowest kind of intelligence. Second, they know that people who order those various preparations for impotence, for increasing their sexual pleasure, for syphilis, gonorrhea, etc., will not sue them for fraud, demanding the return of their money. They know that they would be ashamed to acknowledge publicly that they suffered from those diseases and disabilities and therefore ordered those preparations. The quacks bank on that and are not afraid to make the most extravagant claims. In this country, the mere sending of such circulars by mail would jeopardise the senders' liberty. But some countries stand much below us in the matter of truthful advertising, though we ourselves could stand considerable improvement."

Comment will be superfluous.

—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Bombay Young Men's Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the report of the proceedings of the General Body meeting of the above Union which was published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 1st August in which certain baseless and utterly unsustainable allegations were made against me, I have to request you to be good enough to publish these few lines in your esteemed journal.

Since the publication of the above report, I have made every effort to get myself examined by a Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the B. Y. M. Union, as I have been and still to this day am entirely in the dark as to the so-called charges against me, for which I am alleged to have been expelled from the Union. All my efforts and even my letter addressed to the General Secretary to set up a Committee to examine my conduct and in the meantime to furnish me with a list of my alleged "crimes" have been fruitless. I am, therefore, compelled to refute the vague and reckless charges not made but vaguely hinted against me in the Press report and also to question the constitutional propriety of passing a resolution expelling me from the Union.

The General Body meeting of the 28th July was called by me as the General Secretary of the Union and among the items to be considered were the reading of the report and consideration of my resignation from the secretaryship as well, my membership of the Union, which I had tendered only two days before the meeting.

After the reading of the report was finished, it was right to explain to the meeting the reasons which compelled me to dissociate myself from a Union which I had helped to start and of which I have been the first elected General Secretary. This was specially necessary as I had no difference of opinion whatsoever, with the Executive Committee, which on every occasion prior to the 28th July had consistently supported me, or with the general body of members whose support and enthusiasm for the Union work has been unfailing. I was resigning solely due to the intrigue of certain individuals who were wielding some influence over the members of the Union and who used to create all sorts of obstacles in the way of efficient working of the Union. While I was quoting concrete instances of sabotage on the part of this clique, by a pre-arranged plan I was shouted down and pushed out of the meeting. The so-called expulsion resolution of which nobody had any inkling appears to have been brought and passed all in haste and in utter disregard of all constitutional propriety. I submit there is not the least constitutional sanction for such high-handed and autocratic action, even granting that I was guilty of harmful activities, inasmuch as I was not given notice of the resolution and moreover was prevented from exercising my inalienable right to defend myself against my accusers.

On this ground alone I challenge their action in expelling me. The most interesting part of the whole affair is the virtual refusal of the Executive Committee to inform me of its charges against me and to examine me, for which I am still prepared if only those who are trying to boss over the affairs of the Union as dictators will have the courage to come forward with a list of the so-called charges, for which they had heaps of time to frame since my correspondence with the General Secretary of the Union.

With the very best of good wishes for the success of the Union.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. NANJUDIAH.

Bombay, August 13.

ATTEMPT TO DENY PATERNITY OF CHILD

Secunderabad Sessions Judge Awards Damages Against Railway Guard For Breach Of Promise To Marry

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail.)

Dewan Bahadur P. C. Lobo, District and Sessions Judge, Secunderabad, delivered judgment on the 16th August in the appeal against the judgment of the District Munsiff, who had awarded the respondent—Plaintiff Miss Miller a sum of Rs. 1,500 as damages against D. Whittle, a guard of the Nizam's State Railway for breach of promise of marriage. The allegation in the plaint was that on or about May 1932 the appellant who used to live close to the respondent's house used to visit her and negotiated with her mother for the respondent's marriage with himself, undertaking to marry her within a couple of months.

MARRIAGE PROPOSAL.

In pursuance of this agreement, the respondent alleged, he was permitted to take her to places of amusement and this intimacy resulted in her pregnancy in or about September 1933, the appellant, who is a guard in the N. S. Railway, was transferred to Kazipett. The respondent becoming aware of her condition wrote to him to have the marriage celebrated as agreed upon. As no notice was taken of her letters, she and her people brought the matter to the notice of Rev. Father Tinti, before whom, according to the respondent, the appellant admitted intimacy but refused to marry her. She claimed damages of Rs. 3,500.

DROPPED THE IDEA.

The appellant denied having promised to marry or having had intimacy with the respondent, and maintained that he was only intending to marry her, when he came to know that she was a woman of questionable character. He, therefore, dropped the idea. There was no agreement to marry and hence no breach thereof. He also submitted that the damages were excessive.

DEFINITE PROMISE.

The District and Sessions Judge after hearing the arguments on both the sides delivered the judgment remarking that there was a definite promise of marriage by the appellant-defendant. He held that the various pleas put forward by the appellant to disprove seduction subsequent to the promise of marriage were unscrupulous and could not be true in view of the documentary evidence. The Court held that there was intimacy between the parties during the relevant period, when the child could have been conceived. As regards the appellant's justification for breaking the promise of marriage subsequently on the ground that the respondent was an illegitimate daughter of her mother, the court held that there was no ground in the memorandum of appeal attacking the finding of the lower court of this point and that therefore it was not open to the appellant to challenge the findings at the time of the hearing. Under ordinary circumstances an appellate court might permit an appellant to amend the grounds of appeal, but the learned judge held that in the special circumstances of the case, it could be an improper exercise of judicial discretion on the part of the court to permit any such procedure or show any kind of indulgence to the appellant.

INCREASE IN DAMAGES.

The attempts of the appellant to clutch at the opportunity to deny the paternity of the child, his seducing the respondent after making a deliberate promise to marry her, and the unscrupulous nature of the defences raised by him, must be considered as circumstances which had aggravated the nature of the injury suffered by the respondent and as such the damages were increased by the appellate court to Rs. 1,750 and the court further ordered that appellant-defendant was liable to pay the whole of the costs in both the courts on the amount claimed in the plaint, and the costs to be recovered from the appellant.

Rao Bahadur A. Vengopal, B.A., B.L. appeared for the appellant and Mr. C. Rangachar for the respondent.

MR. S. A. SAMI FOR BIHAR COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 20.

Mr. S. A. Sami Bar-at-law, son-in-law of the late lamented Syed Hashan Imam has been persuaded to stand for the local Legislative Council from the Furnea Mohammedan Constituency.

Holker's Medal For Police Gallantry

INDORE, (By Mail).

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has instituted a new Order to be granted for special gallantry or meritorious services and to be known as the Holkar Police Medal. In cases of special gallantry the award of the Medal will also carry a monthly monetary allowance for life. If the recipient dies while in receipt of the allowance then it will be continued to be paid to the widow also till her death or remarriage. The Medal will bear on one side the Effigy of His Highness under the Royal "Chatra" (umbrella) and on the other side the State Motto and the name of the receiver.—A. P.

The need for preventing admixture of different breeds of milch and agricultural cattle, caused by indiscriminate matings in herds, which had long been felt in Kathiawar has been met in the Kadinar Taluka of the Amreli District to which the rules regulating the castration of young bulls have been extended by the Baroda State.—A. P.

NO PARTICIPATION IN DELIMITATION

Fight Elections To Implement Rejection, Says Jairamdas

KARACHI, (By Mail)

Interviewed by the Associated press with regard to his views on the question of acceptance of offices Mr. Jairamdas Daultram who returned here yesterday said that the Working Committee was unanimous in the view that the question of acceptance of offices should be settled at the open Session of the Congress at Lucknow in February or March next year and the members of the Working Committee were required to suspend their views till the situation ripened for a decision next year. He, therefore, refrained from expressing any opinion on the merits of the question. Of course the opinion in the country is practically unanimous on the other issue of the Congress contesting election to the legislatures under the new constitution. He, therefore, had no doubt that the Congress will enter lists so far as capture of seats in legislatures is concerned. The programme and other details for the coming elections will be formulated in due course.

IMPLEMENTING REJECTION.

In reply to a query whether Congress will take any part in the proceedings of the Delimitation Committees and other activities of the Govt. subsidiary to the New Constitution, Mr. Jairamdas said that it was made clear in the discussions in the Working Committee and also by the President in reply to enquiries made from various provinces that Congress and Congressmen should take no part in the work of delimitation and similar committees. They are not expected to send representation to such committees or otherwise influence recommendations. The Congress has througout the last year followed the policy of nonparticipation in the framing of new constitution and that policy remains unaltered. The question of the enrolment of voters for the new elections stands on a different footing as it had nothing to do with the framing of the constitution and the voters are the raw material with the help of which the Congress will shape its action to implement the Bombay Congress resolution on rejection of the new costitution.—A. P.

SUPPLANTING FLYING CLUBS

Karachi Sees Danger In Delhi Move

KARACHI (By Mail).

Speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the Karachi Aero Club on August 15th. The President said:

It must be a source of considerable gratification to us all that our total this year of 2742 hours exceeds last year's figure by some 350 hours. I venture to state that there are few Clubs in the world that can show a record of such activity.

In the case of Club flying, greater activity does not necessarily spell greater profit indeed the latter may easily prove to be in inverse ratio to the former. It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to note that our financial position is better than it was last year, and that we are well equipped to meet the normal vicissitudes of fortune. Those of you here to-day who are flying members need no reminder that this satisfactory state of our affairs is due almost entirely to the unceasing care of our Pilot Instructor and Ground Engineer for the interests of the Club. Owing to their outstanding ability our club has established a reputation which has attracted pupils not only from all parts of this subcontinent, but also from Burma and from Ceylon.

DANGER TO FLYING CLUBS.

I am afraid that I must close this address upon a rather pessimistic note. The Flying Clubs in India have since their foundation received financial support from Government for the express purpose of encouraging civil aviation in this country. I need hardly say that from the very start this Club has loyally fulfilled the conditions upon which these subsidies were granted. In order to make flying popular, we have made it cheap,—far cheaper indeed than we could really afford. The grants that we have received from Government have been spent on replacing from time to time our fleet of aircraft, and, not unnaturally, we have had no surplus left over for expanding our facilities for ground-training. It is only a question of finance that prevents this Club from giving its pupils as comprehensive a training as any Academy could offer, and it is I think a matter for regret that the Flying Clubs should now be in danger of extinction owing to their loyalty in carrying out the wishes expressed by Government when they were founded.

It is difficult for me to estimate the extent to which our Club will suffer as a result of the establishment of this Academy, for the sponsors of the Academy appear to have so little regard for the Clubs, which they may supplant, that they have not troubled to take the Clubs into their confidence. Naturally we shall do our best to carry our fine traditions but we shall undoubtedly have to adapt ourselves to meet these new conditions, and I may assure you that this will continue to receive your Committee's anxious consideration.

Seth Lakhmichand Isardas was unanimously re-elected President of the Club, and Mr. Bigg-Wither was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.

The distinguished visitors who will assemble at Baroda from far and near in connection with the Gaekwar's Jubilee celebrations will witness the installation of the statue of the Maharaja (prepared by a French artist) in front of the Nyaya Mandir (the High Court) at Baroda.

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O. K. 187.

STABILISATION BY SPECIE PAYMENTS

U. S. Banker And Financier Urges "Return To Full And Unlimited Monetization Of Silver, As Of Old"

"Stabilization by Specie Payments" is the title of an article written by Mr. Edward Tuck, the Eminent American Banker and Financier, in "Better Money." It here reproduced for the benefit of our readers:—

"Throughout the world there is at the present time an urgent and increasing demand, on the part of governments, chambers of commerce, and mercantile bodies, for the stabilization of currencies. Even as recently as in December last, a leading Conservative speaker, during an important monetary debate in the British House of Commons, declared:

We shall never get international trade going on a wide scale unless we have currency stabilization. The whole future of our economic system, and possibly civilization, depends on the co-operation between this country and the United States, and if we cannot get that we may as well throw up the sponge.

These are strong and truthful words, but how is it proposed to effect this great reform? Thus far it has been planned to accomplish it only by the establishment of so-called stabilization funds to buy and to sell the different paper moneys (which are really not money at all but only dishonoured promises to pay money on demand), under the control of government committees or agents seeking to regulate the exchange markets at fixed rats in accordance with their personal judgment and directon. This would be a monetary experiment unique in the world's history, having no scientific basis. There never has been complete stabilization of the currencies, there can be none, except with countries which are on a specie-paying basis, when it is fixed by the comparative weight of the precious metals—gold and silver coins. Stabilization of irredeemable fiduciary money, which is the only currency in use the world over to-day, the varying, uncertain product of the printing press, is a mathematical impossibility. In the United States, Government notes called greenbacks, and bank notes, specie payments being suspended, were our national currency from 1862 till 1879. A "Gold Room" was established in New York alongside the Stock Exchange, where the metal was bought and sold daily, at fluctuating premiums in currency value, to satisfy the demands of merchants in payment of their foreign importations, and for duties at the Customs.

IN A.D. 1879 AND 1878.

On January 1, 1879, we resumed specie payments "in coin," under Acts of Congress passed in January, 1875, and in February, 1878. The latter contained the following important provisions as to the part that Silver should take in accomplishing resumption:

Section 1. There shall be coined at the several Mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of Four Hundred and Twelve and One-half grains Troy of Standard Silver as provided in the Act of January 18, 1837, which shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private.

Section 2. That immediately after the passage of this Act the President shall invite the Governments and countries composing the Latin Union, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals. The President shall appoint three Commissioners to attend such conference.

The President called the Conference as the law required. It was held in Paris in 1878. France was ready to join the United States and England in an international agreement for the remonetization of silver, but England refused and the conference was a failure.

In partial fulfilment of Section 1, the Bland-Allison Act was passed in 1878, under which two million silver dollars were coined each month. In 1890 the Sherman Law increased the silver coinage to something over four million dollars monthly. Later on, however, President Cleveland, a bitter and uncompromising opponent of silver, secured a repeal of the latter Bill, and this limited silver coinage thereupon ceased. Meantime the unprecedentedly severe panic of 1893 took place, and its ill-effects continued hopelessly until the prodigious development in the late 1890's of the newly discovered gold mines of the South African Rand, and of Alaska and Cripple Creek—the production of the Rand increasing yearly with great rapidity until 1915—filled the void in the world's needed additional metallic money, and general prosperity ensured. This certainly was inflation, but only in proportion to the constantly growing requirements of increasing population, industry, and commerce in all countries.

It is estimated that the Rand mines have produced up to date at least five thousand million dollars of gold, the bulk of which was added during twenty years to the existing money in circulation, thereby maintaining values and prices. Since that period however, while public and private debts have been augmenting enormously, uncounted tons of gold have gone and are continuing to go into government and individual hoards where the metal is of no more benefit commercially and financially, in raising prices, than when previously embedded in the bowels of the earth. Gold has ceased to be a current medium of exchange which is the first requisite of money. Values have continuously declined, and idleness and suffering have increased to the danger point.

The monetary system of the United States was established, not upon gold or silver alone, but upon the two metals, at a fixed ratio to each other, with no limitation upon the coinage of either, each standing on an equal footing before the law. This bimetallic system (then called the "double standard"), prevailing at that time in both England and France, adopted by Hamilton, sanctioned by Washington and Jefferson, its wisdom and justice questioned by none, endured until 1873, when the coinage of silver dollars at the Mint, under its new regulations, was stopped, and bimetallism in our country thereby unwittingly destroyed.

The present law, under which our Government is coining monthly a limited amount of silver dollars, will never re-establish true bimetallism. It has become manifest to all competent authorities that gold alone in insufficient to maintain the world's monetary currency upon a metallic basis. To ensure the resumption of specie payments in the United States, which has now become an economic necessity, and is within our reach, we must ourselves return to the full and unlimited monetization of silver, as of old.

It is gratifying to know that the people of the United States are now going through a process of re-education on the whole question of monetary standards. It is most significant, too, that Walter Lippmann, an eminent exponent of intelligent public opinion, should have declared:

Make silver legal money exchangeable for gold; and it will produce the same effect as if the world had discovered new gold. It will cheapen gold, raise world prices, make further paper inflation unnecessary, and restore solvency.

"ONLY ENDURING REMEDY."

All this is very true, and it is the only enduring remedy for the universal "monetary morbus" with which the world was afflicted in the later 1880's and for ten years thereafter, until the new South African gold furnished the needed curative. The same monetary morbus now endangers the entire world again, with much greater severity than before and threatens to lead to disastrous political consequences.

Silver monetization, once readopted and established in the United States, restoring full specie payments in both metals, the two coins, or coin certificates, having the same debt-paying power, would be of identical value, as is now the case. There would be no flood of silver to fear from abroad or from the mines, as predicted by the gold monometallists. India and China have from time immemorial been annual absorbers of silver and will never cease to be such. They could no more divest themselves of their silver money than they could of the clothes on their backs. As regards silver mines, those of the United States have been very largely exhausted, with no important new discoveries, and this is likewise true of the world at large.

Forty years ago the United States was heavily indebted to Europe, and the adoption of bimetallism by our country alone at that time might have been hazardous. To-day the reverse is the case. We are a creditor nation as regards the world. We owe virtually nothing abroad. The trade movement is in our favour. Our independent action would be successful, and a blessing to all the nations, by furnishing the vitally needed large augmentation of the world's metallic real money, accompanied by a considerable diminution of the paper 'assignats' which are now afloat in all countries.

Our Purchase of silver for full legal tender coinage should at once be largely and rapidly increased, with the consequent result of an approaching legal parity in market value of the two metals in the preparation for the passage of the final Resumption Act, under which our present depreciated and dishonoured paper money would be stabilized at par in coin and in the foreign exchanges.

WHAT MR. CHASE SAID.

It was Salmon P. Chase who said, in an oft-quoted phrase: "The way to resumption is to resume." We are now abundantly prepared for resumption as regards gold, but the amount of silver coin, at the present rate of purchase, will be totally inadequate. Its coinage must be free and unlimited. We cannot have too much full legal tender money of the precious metals, money of ultimate redemption, provided by nature's mines, and not by the unlimited fertility of the printing press.

The legal weight of the silver dollar will be a most important feature to be decided upon. The old ratio of 16 to 1, based upon the world's estimated comparative annual production of the two metals, exaggerates the proportion of silver production. It is to-day probably nearer 13 to 1, and very rarely if ever has been as high as 16.

The statistics of the great mints confirm this.

The present is a crucial moment in our history and also in the affairs of the entire world. Europe, almost in despair, is turning more and more to the United States as the predominant power which can, with its enormous wealth and progressive spirits, solve this vital problem. We are given an opportunity to lead in this great movement for monetary reform. Let us not allow the occasion to slip past us. I doubt if our people, even the keenest silver protagonists, are fully aware of the sympathy and support Mr. Roosevelt's action as regards silver coinage is meeting with in Europe.

WHAT MAKES YOU SUCH A VIGOROUS MAN?

We have journeyed far to ask you for the secret of your bodily vigour. It is true that you are more active and work longer than other men. It is true that you do not suffer from the exhaustion that normally follows an extra active life. Yet you seem to be always ready for more work. How do you do it, oh, father of sons?

There is no secret about my stamina. I was not born with any better physique than you, my friends. It is only that I have built up reserves of strength against a need for extra activity. I have done this by taking a regular course of **Phosferine.** The regular dose of **Phosferine** quickly recoups lost energy. My family are all kept healthy with **Phosferine.** By giving it to them regularly the young ones will grow into strong, healthy men. Get **Phosferine** to-day and see how quickly your own strength will be built up.

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NEW RELATIVITY

Sir Shah Suleman Explains His Theory

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

Chief Justice Sir Shah Sulaiman submitted four more Chapters on his New Relativity Theory. In Chapter VI certain published criticisms have been answered. Hamilton's supposition that his theory was similar to Lesage's or that it must founder on the same rock as Laplace's theory has been refuted; and it is pointed out how the theory steers clear of that rock. It is claimed that this theory is the only known theory which can explain the positive value for increases in the eccentricities of the Earth, Mars and Venus, as observed by Newcomb. Some reasons have been given for not accepting Mr. Satyendra Ray's suggestion. A short note has been added on Prof. A. C. Banerji's remarks, and sundry other points also have been noted.

RELATIVE VELOCITY.

In Chapter VII the claim of Relativity that only relative velocities can be measured, and not absolute velocities is examined, and it is shown that relative velocity as measured has no meaning, unless it is also specified how measured as different methods of measuring relative velocities give entirely different results. Newton's value is true to the first order terms, and Einstein's to the second order terms. For higher approximations the relative velocity is a function of the actual velocities and not only of their difference.

Chapter VIII deals with the retardation of gravitational influence and points out certain further corrections which must be made to the Newtonian law of gravitation for more accurate results. The deflection of light from a star is predicted to lie between 2".32 and 2".45 as against 1".75 of Einstein's.

Chapter IX deals with the effect of a resisting medium, which would greatly nullify the effect of the accelerated motion and thereby reduce the perturbations.

THE APPENDIX.

The appendix points out that the spectral shift in the light from the centre of the Sun's disk is unreliable, and a smaller value .0067 (within the observed maximum and minimum values) is calculated for the shift in the light from the limb.

It will appear that Newton's principles have not failed, but that his Mechanics requires several necessary corrections, which makes the equations of motion highly complex, yielding more accurate results with higher approximations. On the other hand, the assumptions in Einstein's Relativity are mere approximations, and give tolerably good results in practice, but not being rigorously true, the philosophy based thereon is a failure, making its results unintelligible to a three-dimensional being.

INDIA'S HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S FOREIGN ITINERARY

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Col. Russell, Public Health Commissioner, Govt. of India leaves in September for three and a half months on deputation to attend a number of International Conferences on behalf of India. Among those he will attend the Biological Standardization Conference, Geneva, Health Committee of League of Nations, Geneva, Pan African Conference, Johannesberg, International Office of Public Health, Paris, and also will visit London. He returns to India in December.

"SURVEY OF SOCIAL REFORM"

B. P. Association Offers Rs. 500 For Thesis

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association writes:—

"The Managing Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association invites applications offering to write a book containing a historical and critical survey of Social Reform relating to several items together with a considered plan of advancement of Social Reform by Legislation or otherwise with extracts from or summaries of the best speeches, addresses and papers on Social Reform by way of appendix.

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"The Association offers an honorarium of Rs. 500 for the book on completion and presentation to the Managing Council of the Association. This book and its copyright shall belong to the Association. Each applicant is requested to prepare a detailed synopsis of the book as he proposes to write it and shall also submit a sample chapter along with his application before the end of February, 1936. The book shall have to be completed within a year after the selected applicant is informed of the final choice."

(Continued from column 7.)

8,000 machines will be needed to achieve this output. A sister plant, now being built in the city of Saratov, will give a further 50 million bearings per year. These figures give some idea of the growth of the machine building industry, which now needs to absorb 100 million bearings per year into the construction of machinery of one kind or another.

WATER POWER

Perhaps the most striking of all undertakings in the U. S. A. is the construction of locks dams and canals on all the main rivers of the country. This has a threefold object. Water transport will benefit—already Leningrad on the Baltic Sea is united by the Baltic-White Sea Canal to the Arctic Ocean; shortly Moscow will be in direct water communication with the Caspian Sea in the south by the completion of a canal 80 miles long between the Moscow and Volga rivers. Finally, the construction of the projected Volga-Don Canal will unite in one system of water transport all the four seas of Russia—the Baltic and the Artic Ocean in the north, with the Caspian and the Black Sea in the south. This will be of enormous importance for the cheap distribution of raw materials to industry.

Practically all the dams and canals which are being built can be used as sites for water-power generating stations, such as the world-famous one at Dniepropetrovsk. These stations will provide great quantities of cheap power for industry, and economise the reserves of coal and other fuel.

Finally, this development of the river system will bring into cultivation thousands of square miles of potentially fertile land by establishing large-scale irrigation. In one project alone, on the river Volga, 4,000 square miles will be added to cultivation.

Naturally, these gigantic schemes will not be finished in the course of this Five-Year Plan, but work on many of them is already in progress, and some, such as the Moscow canal, are nearing completion.

INTO THE STRATOSPHERE

One last example of the way in which even purely scientific projects are encouraged in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet balloon fights to the stratosphere are already famous; now plans are in hand to reach even greater heights by means of rocket propelled apparatus. A design of rocket which is expected to reach a height of 40 miles above the earth's surface is being investigated. In ten years' time, transport at heights up to ten miles, and speeds up to 500 or 600 miles per hour, may become practical as a result of these experiments.

To sum up, there cannot be any doubt that the U.S.S.R. is destined, in ten or fifteen years' time, to be the leading industrial nation in the world. Her area (one-sixth of the land surface of the globe), the richness of her natural resources, the newly liberated energy of her people, and, above all, the driving power, efficiency and organisatio n given by her Socialist planned economy put the issue beyond doubt. The Soviet "experiment" is no longer an experiment—it is a success. One thing only can seriously retard the rate of her development, the starting of a war of intervention. Against that, and for the further spreading of knowledge of the U.S.S.R.'s achievements, it is the duty of every worker to struggle to the utmost of his ability.

RUSSIA TEN YEARS AFTER

British Research Worker In Moscow Reviews Progress Under Soviet

(This is the second article by Jim Garton, a research worker in Moscow, on Russia's development, The first appeared last week. Copies, at 1½d. post free, can be had from the "New Leader" at 35, St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.)

A second sign of improvement is the new emphasis upon the training of industrial workers. During the first Five-Year Plan, under the slogan "Technique in the period of reconstruction decides everything," emphasis was placed upon the erection of factories and machinery at all costs. This phase is over, and to-day, under the slogan "Trained workers decide everything," the Government and Party are turning their chief energies to providing the army of skilled workers and technicians needed for the new giant industrial undertaking.

Steady Improvement.

A striking development of recent times is the increasing efficiency and stability of Russian industry. It is no secret that the lack of trained workers, and the continuance of the unscientific mentality of Tsarist times, enormously increased the difficulties of carrying out the first plan. The steady improvement in this respect is still more strikingly shown by the figures of plan fulfilment in earlier years. The figures are for the first half of the year in each case, and apply to heavy industry as a whole.

1931	66 per cent.
1932	73 per cent
1933	85 per cent.
1934	95 per cent.
1935	99 per cent.

A record of steady, uninterrupted progress.

The same story is told by the record of a single plant, the Stalingrad Tractor Factory, the "failure" of which was gleefully announced by the capitalist Press when difficulties were met with in the first few months of its operation five years ago. The factory has reached its planned output of 40,000 tractors per year in four steps, thus:—

1930	1,000 tractors
1931	18,500 tractors
1932	28,800 tractors
1933	40,000 tractors

All Soviet industry to-day is imitating this "failure".

Not only the output, but the efficiency, of Soviet industry is rising with the adoption of new methods and the conquest of the old slovenly ways of Tsarism. Railway transport has long been one of the backward industries of the U.S.S.R. Recently, L.M. Kaganovitch, famous in the U.S.S.R. for his organising ability, was appointed Commissar for Transport. Within six months the number of trucks loaded per day has risen from 58,000 to 73,000, an increase of 26 per cent. without increase of equipment.

In one other recent instance, where a group of engineers with the old mentality demanded seven months for the design of some urgently needed cranes, a group of young Soviet trained engineers volunteered, to complete the designs in one month, and actually delivered them in 23 days. The first group have paid for their inefficiency with dismissal.

MODERN AGRICULTURE

An essential factor in Russian progress is the mechanisation of agriculture. With three-quarters of her population still upon the land, the prosperity of the U.S.S.R. is, more than that of any other industrial country, bound up with the success of her harvests. Here the same tale of progress can be told. Agriculture has received this year alone 99,000 tractors, 21,000 combined reaping and threshing machinery 30,000 lorries, and other machinery to a value of 325 million roubles. In all, since the beginning of tractor manufacture here five years ago, 320,000 tractors have been turned over to Soviet agriculture.

Electrification of agriculture is the latest development, and already 4,100 electric threshing machines have been supplied, half of them this year. It is likely that in the next few years the rise in the standard of life of the collective farmers will be even sharper than that of the industrial workers, for agriculture has more leeway to make up.

MACHINE BUILDING

No description of the second Five-Year Plan could be complete without a glance at some of the projects for the future. Anything like a complete list would much more than double the length of this article, but here are a few, taken at random from descriptions published in the Moscow Press.

In the steel industry, new smelting furnaces and rolling mills going into operation this year will give Soviet construction a further two million tons of rolled steel annually, increasing the capacity of the industry by 20 per cent., apart from an expected increase of efficiency of the existing plant.

The ball-bearing factory in Moscow—already among the largest of its kind—which make the ball and roller bearings now used in nearly every sort of machinery, is being extended to double its capacity, and will produce 50 million complete bearings per year. Thirty-five thousand workers and

(Continued in column 5.)

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Ten Urban Constituencies For Madras Presidency

Delimitation Committee Favours Single Member Units As Far As Possible

MADRAS, August 17.

The Report of the Madras Delimitation Committee has been released for publication this afternoon.

The first question which engaged the attention of the Committee was the principle upon which the general constituencies should be formed, whether the district as a whole should be a single constituency with a number of seats, or if it was to be broken up into smaller constituencies, whether they should be single-member constituencies, two-member constituencies or multi-member constituencies. The Committee is generally agreed that the district is too large an electoral unit to be treated as a constituency; it feels that in so large a constituency where there may be a dozen or more candidates the more ignorant elector will be at a loss how to record his vote, it will be impossible for candidates to be in touch with all parts of the constituency, and there will be little scope for the political education of the electorate.

TWO VIEWS

The majority of the Committee favour an arrangement by which there will be as many single-member constituencies as possible, subject to the condition that revenue divisions should not be broken up except in cases where it is absolutely necessary, two-member constituencies where a seat is reserved for the scheduled castes and three-member constituencies if it should be found necessary to reserve a seat for the scheduled castes in a big revenue division which cannot be divided. The minority consider that minority communities are likely to have a better chance of representation under an arrangement which gives as many multi-member constituencies as possible, in addition to such as may be necessary for the reservation of seats for the scheduled castes.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS

The next question of principle which the Committee examined was the allocation of seats between urban and rural constituencies. It was observed that the Law Secretary had based the proposals in the Memorandum on the urban population given in the Census Report, which includes the population of places with more than 5,000 population which were considered to be towns for census purposes, but have not been given municipal Government. The Committee felt that, as it was intended to confine the formation of urban constituencies to municipal areas, it would be more appropriate to base their calculations on the ratio borne by the population of municipalities to the total population. The population of the municipalities is 3.7 millions, and the total population (excluding the population of the parts of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam which are to be transferred to the new Orissa Province) is 44.1 million. This gives a ratio of about 1 to 12 which would justify the allocation to urban areas of 15 out of the 182 seats allotted to the General, Muhammadan and Indian Christian constituencies, excluding women.

BALANCE OF REPRESENTATION

Bearing in mind that urban and rural representation should be reasonably balanced, the Committee considers that it would not be unreasonable to allocate 18 seats to urban constituencies. It further considers that as the City of Madras at present returns four members, with no reservation for the scheduled castes, it would be regarded as a hardship if this was reduced; it therefore thinks that the City of Madras should have four general seats, in addition to any seat which the scheduled Castes Sub-Committee might recommend for reservation for the scheduled castes in Madras.

WOMEN'S SEATS

The Committee accepts the recommendations of the Womens Sub-Committee that three general women's seats should go to urban areas, one being allotted to the City of Madras, that the Muslim woman's seat should be allocated to Madras and the Indian Christian women's seat to urban areas in Tinnevelly.

The Committee accepts the Muslim Committee's recommendation that two of the Muslim seats should go to urban areas, and also the Scheduled Castes Sub-Committee's recommendation that two seats should be reserved for them in the City of Madras.

We consider, however, that the women's seats ought not to be taken into account in apportioning the available seats between urban and rural areas. The special constituencies for women have been formed in places where there is a suitable electorate, irrespective of the urban or rural character of the electorate; the object of giving special seats to women is to secure representation of women's interests; and the candidates returned by these special constituencies will represent women's interests rather than urban or rural interests.

THE CONSTITUENCIES

Apart from the urban seats which have been allotted to women and those allotted to the City of Madras and to the Muslim community, there remain ten general seats to be allotted to urban constituencies, outside the City of Madras. The Committee found considerable difficulty in coming to a decision whether these constituencies should be formed by selecting ten single towns, or by grouping some or all of the municipal areas into ten constituencies. At first the Committee was inclined to prefer the selection of ten single towns; subsequently, however, it was felt that any selection must be arbitrary and embarrassing, that it would be difficult to justify the selection of one town in preference to another, that it would be unreasonable to throw part of the urban population which was taken into account in apportioning the seats in the rural areas and thus give increased weightage to towns, and that the grouping of all municipalities was less open to objection. So by a majority the Committee decided to form the ten urban constituencies as follows:—

(1) The five municipalities in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts.

(2) The five municipalities in the East and West Godavari Districts.

(3) The eight municipalities in the Kistna, Guntur and Nellore Districts.

(4) The twelve municipalities in the Ceded Districts and Chittoor.

(5) The twelve municipalities in the Chingalpet, North and South Arcot Districts.

(6) The nine municipalities in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts.

(7) The six municipalities in the Madura District.

(8) The six municipalities in the Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts.

(9) The nine municipalities in the Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris Districts.

(10) The six municipalities in the Malabar and South Kanara Districts.

METHOD OF VOTING.

Another important question of principle upon which the Committee found difficulty in coming to a decision was the method of voting to be adopted in multi-member constituencies. The Committee was at first inclined to prefer the "single non-transferable vote" both because it would minimise the strain on the polling officer and on the voter, and because it is calculated to prevent a majority community monopolising all the representation. Subsequently after receiving the reports of the Muslim and the Scheduled Castes Sub-Committees, in both of which a preference was expressed for the cumulative vote, the Committee decided to recommend this form of voting. Though it is more complicated than the single vote, the Committee feels that it is preferable, because it is more in keeping with the terms of the Poona Pact; while since it allows "plumping" it will afford a minority community just as good an opportunity as the single vote to secure a measure of representation, and also give the voter freedom to plump or distribute as he pleases.—A.P.

REFUSE THUMB-IMPRESSIONS

Dr. Khare On Indignity Of Compulsion On Politicals

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

Dr. N.B. Khare, President Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"Reports are pouring in from mofussil that police officers are compelling ex-Civil Disobedience prisoners to give their thumb impressions. This is possibly wanted to rebuild the record destroyed in the Secretariat fire. The procedure is revolting to one's self-respect and hence Congress workers may refuse to be subjected to this treatment. Government can under no circumstances treat political prisoners on the same level as moral decrepits and as far as I am aware there is no Law which authorise the police to do so."—United Press.

"THANKS FOR SMALL MERCIES"

LORDS DEBATE MASANI'S PASSPORT QUESTION

Mr. M. R. MASANI'S POSSPORT

Lord Faringdon has given Notice that he would ask His Majesty's Government for the reason for impounding the passport of Mr. M. R. Masani, an official of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, on his arrival in England; and move for Papers. The noble Lord said:

My Lords, I am not going to apologise to your Lordships for asking again a Question which has been asked in another place, because I trust that I shall receive a rather more satisfactory answer than was given there. Mr. Masani, who left India a short while ago, on arriving in England had his passport impounded. The answer as to why this should have been done, given in another place, was that the Government of India had requested that it should be impounded on the ground that he was a Communist. Quite frankly I admit myself, that I consider that to be no reason for impounding his passport or for denying him a passport. In fact it seems that the Indian Government have a form of "jitters," with which the Imperial Government will well reproach them, since it has caused a certain amount of embarrassment.

NO COMMUNIST.

Mr. Masani, in point of fact, is no Communist, and I will give your Lordships his career, because I think that the Government have not been properly informed. He is a barrister, a councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, joint secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, and also a member of the British Labour Party from 1925 to 1928. None of these particular affiliations in point of fact would permit of his being a Communist. For membership of the All-India Congress Socialist Party it is essential that members should be members of the Indian National Congress, and every member of the Congress must subscribe to the attainment of the ends of Congress by all legitimate and peaceful means. The Party is functioning legally and openly throughout India. The communist Party is illegal in India. The Congress Socialist Party is constantly denounced by the Communists both in India and in England as a "sham Socialist" and a "National Reformist" Party. If it is the Government's objection that Mr. Masani is a Communist it cannot possibly be upheld, and I should like very much to know on what possible ground his passport has been taken away from him. I beg to move.

INDIAN GOVT. VIEWS

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Earl Stanhope): My Lords, I must apologise to the noble Lord opposite, but this Motion came on much sooner than was expected. We hove sent for my noble friend, the Secretary of State for India, and I think he is on his way down to the House, I can give the noble Lord an extract from a paper put in my hands, but I am afraid it is not a complete answer. I understand that my noble friend has reconsider the matter. The views expressed from India were definite that this passport should not be extended, but my noble friend not entirely satisfied, I think, with the reason give, and therefore in view of the representations made to him on the subject, and having re-examined the case, he is prepared to grant a passport for the year, at the end of which the matter can be further considered. I am afraid that that is the only information I can give at the moment, and I hope the noble Lord will be satisfied with this concession and overlook the fact that the answer is somewhat briefly.

Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede: I am not sure that my noble friend behind me will think that it is a sufficient reply, but I really would call attention to the proceedings with regard to the Government Bench. We had a very long pause before the first Question was answered, and unless the noble Earl had come into the breach we should have had no reply to this Question. When the House sits at three o'clock I think members of the Government at any rate might realise that that is the time for the House to meet, and they should be ready to reply to Questions. I do not know whether my noble friend will think it worth while to put his Question down again for to-morrow, or whether he will accept what the noble Earl has been good enough to tell him.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY:

My Lords, I certainly accept what the noble Lord has said. I apologise for not having been in my place, but I had very urgent call at that moment and was under the mistaken belief that the business before the House would give me a quarter of an hour. I am not putting that forward as an excuse, but merely explaining the situation which arose. The Question which the noble Lord opposite has asked ought to have been answered by the Secretary of State for India, but I understand that he is engaged at the present moment. The noble Lord the Leader of the Opposition was quite right when he called attention to this matter of procedure, and I can only on my own behalf apologise to the noble Lord.

LORD PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE:

My Lords, in order to allow the Secretary of State for India, who is now here, a breathing space, my noble friend behind might perhaps repeat his Question.

ZETLAND'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State for India (the Marquess of Zetland): My Lords, I must apologise to your Lordships for not having been here when this Question was asked. I was, unhappily, detained on other business, and I was under the impression that this Question was not likely to come before your Lordships quite so soon. I am under the disadvantage, therefore, of not knowing precisely what has been said by my noble friend opposite. But I have looked into this case, and the impression which has been left on my mind by a study of the previous history of Mr. Masani, whose passport is in question, is that he certainly has given great grounds for suspicion that, if he is not actually a member of the Communist Party in India, he has been very closely associated with members of that Party, and his action has been such as to suggest that he realised himself that his activities had laid him open to considerable suspicion. The noble Lord will remember, as I think I recall myself, that on one occasion at a meeting, I think it was of the Congress Party in India, Mr. Masani moved an amendment to the proposal of Mr. Gandhi, who was in favour of non-violence, in favour of violence in the event of Mr. Gandhi's non-violent proposals proving to have been unsatisfactory from his point of view. The noble Lord will, I think, agree that a man who, at a public meeting of the Congress, moves an amendment of that kind at once lays himself open to the suspicion that he is entertaining in his mind the intention of endeavouring to subvert the Government by violent movements.

Now, I admit it has been suggested to me since then that too much attention should not be paid to a think of that kind, and that at meetings in his country, and particularly meetings of debating societies of undergraduates and so on, motions of that sort are sometimes moved without very much being really intended. In all the circumstances, if the noble Lord is prepared to assure me—and I would like to discuss the matter with him—that Mr. Masani is not indeed a member of the Communist Party, then I certainly would be prepared, in my turn, to recommend that he should now be given a renewal of his passport for a specified period. I do not know whether the noble Lord is himself acquainted with Mr. Masani, but if he is not, perhaps some of his friends, who I know are acquainted with him, would be prepared to come and discuss the matter with me.

FARINGDON'S ASSURANCE.

Lord Faringdon: My Lords, I thank the noble Marquess very much indeed for his offer, which I am delighted to be able to accept. If the noble Marquess had been in his place a little earlier he would have heard that exactly what he says is the case—that Mr. Masani, knew in India—and, incidentally, I have asked to have his passport extended because I have asked him to come and stay with me—has no connection whatever with any Communist Party and, in fact, belongs to Parties which are definitely abused by the Communist Party. It is a matter of considerable personal interest to him should he contrive to get badly tarred with the Communist brush. But I may say that there is no reason why Communists should not be given passports. Indeed, I should have thought the Government of India would have been glad to get rid of them, because who knows if they are not preparing a Communist "coup d'Etat?"

But he is not a Communist. He belongs to Parties which are detested by the Communists and are attacked by them. He himself has been attacked both by the Indian and the English Communist Press, and I think there can be hardly any doubt that he is, like my noble friends who sit on these Benches, a mere Socialist—I hope the more dangerous for that. I am delighted that the Government have reconsidered their opinion, or perhaps have insisted on further and better information, because this question is, I fancy, very largely a question of pique on the part of the Police of Bombay. The noble Earl who answered for the Secretary of State said that the passport would be extended for a year. I do not know why it should not be extended in the way that passports are ordinarily extended, and simply renewed. But we must all be thankful for the small mercies which the Government of England to give.

IT IS NEW!

Lord Rhayader: My Lords, this short debate has been very interesting for many reasons, but it leaves me in considerable confusion of mind. I need not assure the House that I have no sympathy whatever with Communists or people who wish to upset our Government by violent action. But it is news to me that the holding of Communist views, or being a member of a Communist society, is sufficient reason for excluding from our shores a man who holds those views.

The Marquess of Zetland: The noble Lord is quite wrong. He is not excluded from our shores; he is here now.

Lord Faringdon: Only by luck or good management!

Lord Rhadayer: I understood that on information received from India this gentleman—of whom I never heard before this Question was put down—had not been allowed to have his passport extended to come to this country, as had been arranged, because he was a member of the Communist Party. But that is not so?

The Marquess of Zetland: No, that is not so.

COMMUNISTS AND VIOLENCE.

Lord Marley: My Lords, before the Motion is withdrawn, may I say this? Lord Rhayader seems to think, and the belief is apparently shared by other members of yours Lordships' House, that members of the Communist Party believe in change by violence. Now, I am not a member of the Communist Party, and I do not know a very great deal about it, but as I understand the position, the ordinary member of the Communist Party says that he believes in change of Government by peaceful means, but the change he desires is so far-reaching that those who are going to be changed will resist by violence, therefore, he may be compelled to fight to put through his beliefs. That may or may not appear odd, but nevertheless I understand that is the belief held by members of the Communist Party. I hope therefore that the noble Lord, Lord Rhayader, will not say that because a man is stated to be a member of the Communist Party therefore he believes in violence.

10 YEARS AGO

The Lord Chancellor: My Lords, since the noble Lord makes that statement, may I say that I do know a little about the views of the Communist Party, because it was my privilege to prosecute them ten years ago. It was then proved to the satisfaction of a jury that the Communists held quite different views from those which the noble Lord now imputes to them, that they did intend to overthrow by violent and unconstitutional means the form of government lawfully established here.

Lord Marley: The noble and learned Viscount has the advantage of me in years, but, whatever may have been the case ten years ago, that is not the case today.

Lord Rhayader: I do not wish to prolong the discussion, but my point is that I do not think the views a man holds should be made use of to exclude him.

Noble Lords: Order, order!

Lord Rhayader: Until now it has been quite open to a man to advocate any views in this country, provided he was not advocating disorder. Therefore I am glad it is not for that reason that this gentleman has been excluded from this country or not allowed to come in.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

Rain Statistics Of Baroda State

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 9.

A tiger, reported to have harassed the people in the Mangrol taluka of the Navsari District was shot dead by persons while attacking one man. Rain statistics upto the 16th instant show that the Talukas of Baroda had 23 inches Petlad 17, Navsari 31-1/2, Gandevi 39-1/2, Vyara 40-1/2, Kadi 15-1/2, Mehsana 11-1/4, Amreli 11-1/4, Bhimkatta 46-3/4 and Kodinar and Okhamandal 22-3/4, inches.

The Navsari police are attively organising for checking "ankfarak" and have recently effected some arrests.

Smallpox is prevalent in the Kamrej Taluka.

Tory Press On Linlithgow's Responsibility

CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE SALARY OF FUTURE VICEROY

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, August 10.

(By Air Mail).

The announcement of the appointment of Lord Linlithgow as the Viceroy to succeed Lord Willingdon in April next has caused no surprise in this country. It was merely a confirmation of what has been speculated since the reconstruction of the National Cabinet in June last.

The press has welcomed the appointment. So has the Party spokesmen. Fleet Street's faithful correspondents from India have also doped the British public with the news that the appointment has received universal approval of the people of India. If Anglo-Indian newspapers and title-hunters are the representatives of public opinion in India then these reports are faithful. But as even the Government spokesmen have admitted the real India lies behind the national movement and behind the newspapers which express the national sentiment of the country. We have failed to see the views of this side of political India supporting the National Government in its decision. It was left to a news agency to be the first to announce that in the majority of the Nationalist newspapers there has been total indifference as to the choice of the next Viceroy.

IGNORED EDITORIALLY

Taking its clue from this news-agency, the "Morning Post" published a report from its Calcutta correspondent only yesterday that "for the most part the National newspapers ignore editorially the appointment of Lord Linlithgow, with the exception of those which indulge in the customary sneers." Typical of this comment, the "Morning Post" correspondent says is that of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" which says that his selection is regarded as "proof of the determination of the British Government to press on with the reforms, which means that he has been chosen to implement all the vicious principles of the new Constitution." Unfortunately, to the annoyance of the "Morning Post" correspondent it may be pointed out that his Master in Tudor Street does not differ in essential with the conclusion of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Congratulating the Viceroy-elect, the "Morning Post" editorially stated: "Lord Linlithgow's confidence in the Act is evident, otherwise he would never have undertaken such a responsibility; while, as former Chairman of the Joint Select Committee, no one, with the possible exception of Sir Samuel Hoare, could be expected to have a more complete knowledge of the intricacies of this nightmare piece of legislation.

AS BIRLA KNEW HIM.

The only Indian in London who has expressed his satisfaction with the appointment is Mr. G. D. Birla, who told the representative of the "Manchester Guardian" that Lord Linlithgow was a good man who would always take the just view. "I know him personally," Mr. Birla said, "and I hope he will be able to create a better atmosphere in India, because I am sure that with the present atmosphere there is no chance for this or any other India Act to work successfully. I congratulate Lord Linlithgow on his appointment. Lord Halifax is a good man and could appeal to the soul of India. Lord Linlithgow is also a good man, and that goes farther than any wooden sympathy." The "Manchester Guardian" does not reveal his "other sources in close touch with responsible Indian opinion" who told it that "it was a good choice, for Lord Linlithgow had much of the spirit of Lord Halifax and would have insight in his dealings with India."

The fact that the National Government chose to make the announcement of the appointment some months before the usual time is taken as an indication of the Government's determination to lose no time in organising the start of the new system and of its desire to let India know its choice.

POOR REMUNERATION!

But the die-hard Tory newspapers are not satisfied with the salary paid to the Viceroys of India. They have started a campaign to increase the salary of the future Viceroys of India on the ground that most of the Viceroys of the past returned to their land of birth practically poor. The "Daily Express" has taken a leading part along with other organs in expressing this point of view. Says the "Daily Express": "A man with first-hand experience of life in the Viceroy's entourage told its correspondent that the Viceroy's salary is hopelessly inadequate. He has to live on a scale that would astonish the average European. It is necessary to keep up not only regal state, but the Eastern idea of regal state. I imagine that in the next few years the constant conferences with the princes and others over the changes in the Constitution will make the entertaining expenses enormous."

BEST MAN FOR JOB.

Then the "Daily Express" correspondent reveals that the Viceroy-elect is a director of (1) The Bank of Scotland, (2) British Assets Trust, Limited, (3) J. and J. Cunningham Ltd., (4) J. and P. Coats, Ltd., (5) Scottish Agricultural Industries, (6) Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, and (7) Second British Assets Trust Limited. Since he was a young man he has given much of his time to public work, and has been chairman or member of dozens of committees and commissions. The whole question of remuneration for State service may be reviewed in the near future. It is felt that it may not always be possible to get the best man for a job if heavy financial loss is involved."

Indian Exchequer, beware! With the boon of the new reforms and the boon of the Government's choice of Lord Linlithgow "with the spirit of Lord Halifax" it will be called upon to play the tune.

ANOTHER LATHI SWINGING RECORD

Sangli Youths Do It For 38 Hours

SANGLI, Aug. 19.

Messrs. J. V. Birulkar and H. D. Karmarkar, both of Hiraj created a record by swinging the lathi continuously for 38 hours. They began the feat at Miraj on Saturday morning and continued the same till nine on Sunday night. A third competitor Mr. Phatak swung it for 26 hours.

Messrs. Karmarkar, Birulkar and Phatak have broken the reported record of Thorbole (Tasgaon) and Dakhande (Bombay), who recently swung lathi for 18 and 25 hours respectively.—A.P.

According to a Karachi report, security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from a vernacular weekly of Hyderabad Sind in connection with an article relating to Quetta stated to have appeared in its issue of July 15.

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General Manager.

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN
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Victim Of Repression And Depression

HARD LOT OF INDIAN JOURNALISTS

M. K. Bose Urges Collective Action To Improve Status

Speaking on the status of journalists at the All-India Journalists Conference, M. K. Bose said:—

Self-effacement—if I may be permitted the use of a paradox—is the badge of our profession For the newspaper reading public the great body of journalists, who by the very nature of their calling must remain anonymous, have but a nebulous existence. But journalists too are men and have to face the same realities of life as the members of other classes of society. Is it not, therefore, an anomaly that the Press, which unceasingly gives voice to the grievances of others, is all but silent regarding those of its own members? I would not have referred to it if I did not know of the enormous amount of actual suffering and even misery which lay underneath this magnanimous silence. I need not labour the point, for I am sure you will all agree with me that the average Indian journalist is very far from being well off. In fact, his economic condition is most unsatisfactory. It was always bad and has become positively worse in course of the last three or four years. The circumstances, which in their totality are referred to as the "economic depression," have affected the newspaper industry as much as any other. It is well-known that a large proportion of the revenue of a newspaper is derived from advertisements and when trade is bad advertisers are naturally, though perhaps not wisely, shy. The result is, of course, a worsening of the economic condition of all those who depend on the newspaper industry for their living.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

The "economic depression" however is a general malady from which almost all classes are suffering. We journalists have, over and above, our particular monster to fight. I refer to the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act which has had a most depressing effect on the profession to which we belong. The rigour of the administration of the Press laws has not only arrested the progress of all forward movements in journalism but has actually narrowed down its scope. With the Press Act hanging over their heads as the sword of Damocles newspapers have ceased to be enterprising. Demands of securities by the Government have weakened the financial position of many, while not a few have been forced out of existence altogether.

CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

The prosperity of a newspaper or periodical depends on the extent of its circulation and the amount of support it can command as a medium of advertisement. So, from a business point of view, the chief concern of a newspaper is to increase its circulation and attract advertisements. Though each individual newspaper must rely mainly on its own efforts for results in these matters, the struggle can be made a little easier for all by initiating and carrying on a general campaign of propaganda on behalf of the Indian newspaper Press as a whole.

FOSTERING READING HABIT.

Leaving aside the question of combating illiteracy in general, we can suggest one or two means which may be employed for fostering the reading habit among the people. The establishment of more and more libraries in the country will greatly serve this purpose. The existence of a well-conducted library in a rural area is sure to encourage the reading habit among the local population

VERNACULAR JOURNALISM.

In this connexion I should like to refer to the scope and possibilities of vernacular journalism in our country. These, I believe, are enormous. The comparatively small outlay required for publishing a paper in an Indian vernacular is not a mean advantage which vernacular papers enjoy over those published in the English language. Moreover, the public that can be reached by the vernacular Press is far larger than the public which is accessible to the English papers. As regards the newspaper needs of the rural population, these must be supplied, for a very long time yet, almost entirely by Vernacular papers. No effort, therefore, should be spared to develop vernacular journalism in the country and thereby extend the field of journalistic employment.

SPECIAL GRIEVANCES OF JOURNALISTS

The steps so far discussed for the improvement of the economic condition of journalists are of a general nature. They are calculated to further the interests of the proprietors of newspapers as much as those of the working journalists, or perhaps, more the former than the latter. In fact the benefit to be derived from these steps will, so far as the working journalists are concerned, be indirect. I have now to draw your attention to a few questions which concern the working journalists specially and in which the interests of the proprietors of newspapers and those of the working journalists may appear at first sight to be opposed to one another.

IRREGULAR PAYMENT OF WAGES.

It is a regrettable fact that regular payment of wages to the staffs is by no means a general rule in the newspaper industry in India. On the contrary, irregularity is the rule and regularity the exception. I doubt if so much irregularity in the matter of payment of wages as is in vogue in the Indian newspaper industry is tolerated in any other business. Wages are almost always in arrear and sometimes they are irrevocably lost. The resulting distress is great for the poor journalists who do not know how to insist upon and compel regular payment of their due wages. It should be one of the first dutiees of an association of journalists to take up this question. Moral pressure should be brought to bear upon the proprietors for regular payment of wages to their employees. Employers should realize that they owe it to the men whom they work not only to pay wages but to pay them regularly. Unfortunately many employers are not sufficiently conscious of this obligation and of the misery they inflict by their neglect to discharge it properly. This has led to the enactment in many countries of laws for the protection of workers. You are aware that a Bill whose object is to ensure regular payment of wages to workers is now pending before the Legislative Assembly. It was originally intended to be applicable to industrial workers only. The Select Committee, however, has enlarged its scope by making its provisions applicable to such brain-workers also whose salaries do not exceed Rs. 200 a month. If the Bill is passed into an Act and the same is given effect to, it may provide some protection for some of the victims of irregular payment. But I am of opinion that our strongest safeguard should be our own unity.

OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS AND REMEDIES.

Irregular payment of wages is not the only bane of a working journalist's life. There are many others, among which inadequacy of wages deserves prominent mention. Low wages are indeed a feature of the Indian newspaper industry. The average working journalist has very little bargaining power, so he has to accept whatever figure the employer may name. Hours of work constitute another source of suffering. Except in a few first class offices there is hardly any system regulating this matter and the staffs are generally worked for unconscionably long hours.

Closely allied to this question is that of leaves. Very few offices have any fixed leave rules. Leave depends mostly on the sweet will of the proprietor. The practice of most offices, I believe, is not to grant any leave, except a few days' casual leave in a year, with full pay. That is to say, the only rule they follow is "no work, no pay." Such a state of things should not be allowed to continue, for it does not take account of the needs of the working journalist as a human being. Not only does the existing system, or rather the want of one, make any provision for occasional respites from labour which are so necessary for those who ordinarily work at high pressure as journalists have to, but it also ignores the fact that journalists being men are liable to fall ill at times and may be compelled to remain in bed for comparatively long periods. I would suggest that provision should be made by all offices for a month's privilege leave with full pay for every eleven months' work, in addition to a number of days' casual leave in a year.

The absence of provident fund facilities in most offices is another factor which contributes to the general insecurity of the economic position of the working journalist.

THE ASSOCIATION IDEA.

While I have drawn your attention to many ills, I can name but one remedy. That is collective action. It is not in the power of individual journalists to take such steps as can bring about any considerable improvement in their condition. What the case demands is collective action. Hence is the great importance and necessity of the association movement. The association movement has yielded wonderful results in other countries.

I want to emphasize the point that what has been possible in other countries can be done in this country also.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

When I am still on the subject of the economic condition of Indian journalists, I would draw your attention to another crying need of the profession. I shall state the question in the words of Mr. John Walter (of the London "Times"): "Such a man (a journalist) is a slave to his work more than other men. He is kept working at high pressure. Day and night he is never safe from the telephone. His nerves are always on the stretch. Such a man is sure to have something of the artist in him; and, like other artists, he is often so absorbed in the pride and interest of his work that he takes no thought for the morrow. Only too often he may have neglected the obvious duty of insuring his life. And then one day the blow may fall. A serious illness, a nervous breakdown, an accident, or it may be the loss of employment owing to the amalgamation of his newspaper with another, with the consequent reduction of the staff—something may suddenly deprive him of the income upon which he had come to reckon. What is he to do?" I ask you to find an answer to this question. In almost all advanced countries of the world there are funds upon which journalists in distress can draw. In this connexion I may specially mention the "Newspaper Press Fund" of the United Kingdom. The magnitude of the service it has been rendering can be realized from the fact that in one single year (1933) grants and pensions paid out of this Fund and allied endowments amounted to £21,237. Payments since 1864 when the Fund was established upto 1933 totalled £361,901. It may be noted here that the Newspaper Press Fund of the United Kingdom receives large donations from the public every year. We must try to establish a fund on similar lines in India for the benefit of journalists in distress. It is my hope that a nucleus will be formed at this very Conference.

TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS.

There is no provision for training in journalism in India. The need is unquestioned though there may be some difference of opinion regarding the best method of providing such training. The majority view appears to be that special institutions for the purpose should be established as in some countries of the west. The idea of providing courses in journalism in Universities has been largely supported theoretical instruction as is imparted in universities must, of course, be supplemented by practical training in the university itself or in newspaper offices. The Indian Journalists' Association has given a scheme to the University of Calcutta which has been considering the matter rather too long one would think. The other universities have also under consideration this scheme or similar schemes. The Inter-University Board has recommended that Diplomas in Journalism should be given by the Indian Universities. I trust that these efforts will soon bear fruit and at no distant date, there will be a sufficient number of adequately trained journalists to meet the requirements of the present and of the near future.

FACILITIES FOR CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.

The Press is perhaps the greatest of all educative forces in the present-day world. It should, therefore, be the policy of every enlightened Government to encourage the growth and circulation of newspapers by all means in its power. Cheap newspapers cannot be cheap unless the cost of their production is low. In this respect the Indian Press is not getting all the help and sympathy it can legitimately claim from the Government of the country. On the contrary, there is evidence of a tendency on the part of the Government to restrict the facilities already enjoyed by the Press. A recent example of such restriction is the enhancement of the press telegram rates. Import duties on paper and printing machinery also add to the cost of production of newspapers in India. The agitation must continue for inducing the Government to liberalise its policy in these matters.

PRINTING INDUSTRY.

Journalism is inseparably connected with the printing industry. The interests of the two are often identical. I have already referred to the depressing effect of the Press Act upon the newspaper industry of the country. Its effect upon the printing industry as such has also been serious enough. In fact, the Press Laws have succeeded in killing outright many a printing establishment in every part of the country. As regards hours and conditions of work those employed in the printing industry have many problems in common with the working journalists. It is, therefore, in many respects a common struggle that the printing fraternity and the journalist brotherhood have to wage. I plead for closer co-operation between the two in furtherance of their common interests.

GOVERNMENT AS COMPETITOR.

Another serious danger that threatens the newspaper industry is government's competition with newspapers in the field of business. Newspapers and periodicals draw their sustenance largely from advertisements. When government begins to seek profit by advertisements through the Radio or start radio periodicals and seek to draw advertisements from the market for publication in these periodicals, it looks serious for the Press Whether the government by these efforts makes profit or not is not the question. The ambition of the government may not score higher than to make the Indian broadcasting service pay its way. Even if the ambition is not realised and there is a deficit the government will not for this ill-considered business enterprise, go into liquidation. But what may appear to be a harmless experiment to the government may prove to be the death of many of the papers. There is a Bengali saying which means that slaughter may be done by either of two ways by the hand or by taking the bread out of the victim's mouth. The Press Act and its satellites are formidable enough weapons. Why have the other one also? It is a matter of satisfaction that Indian and non-Indian papers are "ek dil" so far as this particular matter is concerned.

BRATACHARIS IN LONDON

Founder-President Explains Objects Of Movement

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Mr. G. S. Dutt, Founder-President of the Bratachari Movement invited a few friends to meet him at his Hotel in the West End on Thursday night. He explained to them the aims and objects of the Bratachari Movement.

Following discussion, extending over an hour, Mr. Dutt enrolled twenty Bratacharis. They include Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Dr. and Mrs. K. C. Bhattacharji, Mr. S. K Lahiri of the Bengal Nagpur Railway and his wife, Mr. K. C. Bhattacharjee of the East Bengal Railway and his wife, Dr. K. N. Sita Ram, Curator of the Lahore Museum, Miss Shakuntala Rao Sastri, a student for Doctorate in Literature at the London University, Mr. S. C. Bannerjee, Bombay Engineer, Mr. M. K. Sen of the Bengal Provincial Service, Mr H. K Ghose of the Indian Press, Allahabad, Mr. N. K. Roy of the Bihar Provincial Service and his wife, and Mr. N. Roy of the High Commissioner's staff in London and his Irish wife.

Dr. Sita Ram, who is a South Indian has promised to form Bratachari Society in the Punjab and Madras. Miss Shakuntala Rao Sastri has promised to start the movement in Madras.

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

Incidentally, the staff correspondent of the "Daily Express" says to his readers that the Bratachari Movement is a philosophy of life compounded of abstract truths and concrete physical exercises. Referring to the yell given by the audience at the Caxton Hall at a meeting addressed by Mr. Dutt under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband, the correspondent says "the yell is on the lines of the American college cheers, chanted to preordained rhythm by "Rah rah" boys. Dutt's yells consist of lunging with the right foot bending the right elbow forward, stooping, shouting beating the hand against the lips in the manner of the (Red) Indian warwhoop, and ending up in the attitude of Heil Hitler. We are a self-conscious race. The Indians —some of them exquisite creatures in saris of delicate blue, pink, orange, green—yelled in community. The English people moved slowly away muttering:—

"Extraordinary." "Remarkable." And inevitably: "They are a wonderful race!"

CHOLERA CLAIMS 35 VICTIMS IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, Aug. 20

During the last week there were 35 fresh cases of cholera in Srinagar city. No serious outbreak is anticipated in the city as approximately 95 per cent. of the population have been inoculated.

The only area in the valley in which there are many cases is Bagdam which is not frequented by visitors. Approximately 850,000 persons have been inoculated so far and the results seem to be satisfactory.—A.P.

Although there were timely and good rain during the first weeks of the monsoon in Nasik District, the whole territory reports paucity of rains for the past two weeks. Agricultural operations that had commenced in right earnest are now reported to be much hampered, and the agriculturists fear that if the present state of dry weather continues they would have another lean year.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

New Weekly For Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Aug 19.

Mr. Hukum Chand Narad, a local journalist, has filed a declaration as the printer and publisher of the "Jubbulpore-Punch" a tri-weekly paper in Hindi in the court of the District Magistrate, Jubbulpore. The paper will be a non-party organ and contain only the news of the local interest. Mr. Narsingh Ram Shukla, the ex-Editor of the weekly "Prakash" will be the editor of the newly started paper.—United Press.

Lack Of Judgment Resulted In Loharu Tragedy

Punjab M. L. C. Discloses How Conciliation Move Was Rejected

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

Rai Bahadur Chaudhuri Chottu Ram M.L.C. ex-Minister of Punjab, has issued the following statement on the situation in Loharu State following the issue of a communique on the subject by the Loharu State Durbar:—

The trouble in Loharu had been brewing for several months. This trouble has been wrongly represented as "Jat agitation." It is purely an agrarian movement resulting from the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce.

It is reported that there were several special charges named as 'lags' which were levied by the Nawab but had no sanction under any of the land settlements. The land revenue itself is twice or three times as much as is paid by the inhabitants of the adjoining British territory. Over and above this there is a camel tax payable at a flat rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8 per head. A fairly heavy fee on each widow remarriage was also levied.

The last settlement was made in 1923. So long as the boom in agricultural prices lasted people paid in these dues without demur. But the economic depression which followed in the wake of low agricultural prices rendered the total burden of agriculturists unbearable and land-owners began to think of some means of securing relief.

COULD NOT GIVE HELP.

The representatives of Loharu people visited me 4 or 5 times during the last five months. I think that they first came to me at Rohtak when the last budget session of the Punjab Legislative Council was in progress. I told them that I could not render them any help in any shape or form so long as the Sikar problem remained unsolved, and that with one thing and another I was so busy that I could spare no time even to study their difficulties.

My only advice to them was that they should make representations either orally or in writing to the Nawab in the first instance and if they fail to get relief there they should address their representation to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. Each time when they came to me I gave them the same advice.

They seem to have been ventilating their grievances quietly to the authorities competent to hear and decide their claims so much so that there has been hardly any mention of their trouble in the press.

AGENT VISITS STATE.

However during the last 2 or 3 weeks things seem to have come to a head. Loharu was visited by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, in the first week of this month with the object of studying the situation and looking into the grievances of the people on the spot. Ignorant as the people are they were unable to explain their case to the agent to the Governor-General.

A man from Loharu accompanied by an educated gentleman from British territory came to me either on the 4th or 5th or 6th August. He told me that the people of Loharu wanted to submit a detailed and written memorial to the Agent to the Governor-General and desired that the demonstrations of physical force by the Durbar may be stopped for two or three weeks. I conveyed this suggestion to the Political Department.

RECONCILIATION MOVE.

On the 7th or 8th August I was asked by the same gentleman to send a telegram to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, who was believed to be at Loharu on that day, asking him to allow Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava ex-M.L.A. of Hissar or myself or both to go to Loharu and help in a reconciliation by explaining the view-point of each side to the other.

I sent a telegram to this effect to the Nawab and received a reply that the Political Officers were watching the situation themselves and that our presence was not required.

On the 9th of August there was firing at Shinghani, resulting in the death of at least 18 persons and in more or less serious injuries to about 50 persons. I received a telegram from Bhiwani conveying this sad news to me and requesting me to go to Bhiwani. When I reached Bhiwani I heard several very alarming rumours and after a brief conversation with the injured persons in the hospital of Bhiwani I left with several gentlemen to ascertain, if possible, the truth or otherwise of these rumours from the Nawab personally.

I paid a visit to Loharu for this purpose and have already issued a statement detailing how far these rumours were correct or incorrect.

No Talk with People.

A day before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General arrived, information was conveyed to the inhabitants of Chahar Kalan by the Patwari named Munshi Anwar Ali that the village would be visited by the Agent to the Governor-General and that the people should make such representations as they like to him. The next day the Nawab arrived first and asked all the people who had collected at Chahar Kalan in compliance with the above orders to seat themselves in an open space.

The Agent to the Governor-General came a few minutes later and stopped his car at some distance where the Nawab had some talk with him. Curiously enough the Agent to the Governor-General is reported to have left the place without exchanging a single word with the people who were collected there.

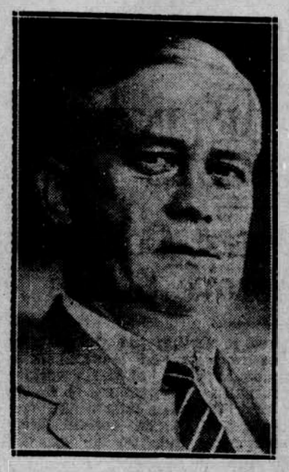
It is surmised that the Nawab desired to impress upon the Agent to the Governor-General that the people were intransigent and had collected there only with the object of overawing his administration. It is very difficult to say what the real truth is. Any way, after the departure of representative of the Paramount Power a lathi charge was made and the people ran away in various directions. The village was then surrounded and houses were searched and a good deal of property was seized by the officers of the Nawab in the absence of owners who had run away out of fright.

Firing Unjustified.

The force which went to Shinghani has not suffered the least scratch or the slightest bruise and it is very difficult to believe that a justification for any firing at all can be put forward. In any case the firing was excessive beyond all measures. My heart sinks within me when I felt how lack of judgment, patience and tact was allowed to result in the terrible tragedy at Shinghani.

Later information makes it plain that the arrangements for looking after the injured persons are anything but satisfactory at Loharu. There were 13 injured persons under treatment at Loharu. Six of them have been transferred to the hospital of Hissar under the orders of the Loharu authorities themselves. From this it is obvious that the hospital of Loharu is not properly equipped for the treatment of injured persons and it will only be fair that all the injured persons in Loharu State should be transferred for treatment to Bhiwani.—United Press.

Col. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General in the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, left for England on Saturday last with his wife and daughter.



The Hon. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Central Indian States, sailed for England by the Mail Boat.

INQUIRE INTO LOHARU FIRING

States People Look To Government Of India For Impartial Investigation

A meeting of the executive committee of the Central India & Rajputana States' Workers' League, Bombay, was held on Sunday, when Pandit Niranjan Sharma Ajit was in the chair. Mr. K. L. Kalyantri and Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya placed before the Committee all relevant facts regarding the recent agrarian trouble in Loharu State and consequent firing on which the Committee passed the following resolutions:

British Govt.'s Responsibility.

"The Committee after seeing the statements issued by the Loharu State authorities expresses its opinion that they are thoroughly unconvincing and, therefore, the Committee is of opinion that the entire responsibility of making an impartial and independent enquiry and punishing the offenders rests with the British Government. The Committee, therefore, hopes that the Paramount Power will take immediate steps to institute such enquiry and punish the offenders.

"The Committee further requests the Government of India to also take early steps for the redress of grievances of the oppressed poor peasants of Loharu State.

Another resolution expressed the Committee's sympathy towards the families of the victims of the firing and the injured peasants of Loharu State and requested the public to give liberal financial support to the relief committee organized at Bhiwani by respectable and trusted public workers."

WHAT IS HEAT?

Prof. Paranjpye Gives Demonstrative Exposition

Prof. G. R. Paranjpe gave an interesting lecture in Marathi at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Society and the Philosophical Association, Royal Institute of Science.

The lecture was profusely illustrated. The whole stage being converted into a veritable laboratory. He said,

Human beings and other mammals are perhaps the only animals that keep their body temperatures intact. Other so-called cold-blooded animals are really unable to keep their temperature warm in cold weather and suffer.

WHAT IS HEAT?

Various theories have been proposed from time to time about heat, but the most accurate conception is that heat is energy of motion. Temperature is a measure of the intensity of heat. Difference of temperature between two bodies shows the direction in which the heat would flow.

A number of experiments were shown to the effect that almost every substance existing in either one or the other state can be made to undergo a change under suitable conditions.

Heat being energy, generally accompanied with light, is the result of internal rearrangement of the constituents of matter.

Simla:—On the expiry of leave Rai Bahadur Debpati Dutt, Assistant Secretary of the Assembly, joined office on Monday.

NOAKHALI IN FLOODS

Courts Submerged And Litigants Marooned For Hours

NOAKHALI, Aug. 16.

Heavy and incessant rains for the last few days have inundated several parts of the district. Alarming reports have reached here from Feni in which sub-division several villages have been considerably affected.

The river Muhuri on the border of Noakhali and Chittagong is reported to have risen considerably owing to heavy rainfall on the Tripura Hills, submerging several villages and bazars in the locality. The District Board road has gone under water in several places.

Yesterday being the first day of "Purnima" (full moon) the river Meghna rose abnormally, being helped by strong wind and flooded the kutcherry fields, several high roads and compounds of several residential quarters. The courts and offices looked like miniature islands and lawyers and litigants were marooned for hours together while the tidal waves, dashing against the kutcha plinths of the temporary thana and criminal court buildings, caused them to fall and crumble down.

The sufferings of the people living on the border of the river know no bounds. The sky is still overcast with clouds and more rain is expected.—A.P.

COSSAI FLOOD SUBSIDING

TAMLUK, Aug. 16.

Reports have reached here that the Cossai flood is gradually subsiding. The timely precaution taken by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tamluk and the P.W.D. has saved the situation for the time being.

The P. W. D. has engaged men where breaches, it is feared, may occur.

The unusual tide in the Rupnarayan has caused a breach at Biswas, a village four miles from the town of Tamluk. The river has overflooded a vast area of land, with a circumference of about 16 miles, affecting, among others, the villages of Mathuri, Dhalhara, Siuri, Sairah, Bamunara, Kasipur, Chandramer, Narayandari and Sodepur. The water is so high that almost all the houses in the locality have collapsed. No loss of life is reported. The entire 'char' in the river has been flooded and the temporary houses built by the cultivators have collapsed. The water is so high that it is entering the town.

OUTRAGE ON MODESTY OF NURSE

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The Pathan who was arrested on the 15th instant for attempting to outrage the modesty of an Anglo-Indian nurse of a local hospital in the open street, was produced before the additional City Magistrate today. Police investigations show that the accused was previously convicted for one year on a charge of having no ostensible means of livelihood.

College Students' Tragic End

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 19.

Disgusted over the worries of his life and the gloomy prospects Mr. Desai, a student of the third year class of the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, is reported to have committed suicide during the week-end under tragic circumstances by throwing himself in front of a moving bogie in the shunting yard at Katni.—United Press.

PROMOTING EDUCATION

Sarvajanik Society Of Surat Enjoys Extensive Field And Has Sound Finances

The twenty-second annual general meeting of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, was held on 11th instant in the Central Hall of the M. T. B. College, Surat. In the absence of the president Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, one of the vice-presidents of the Society was voted to the Chair.

Before the meeting began its proceedings of the day, resolutions regarding deaths of Mr. T. N. Malvi, the ex-president of the Society for about 13 years and Mr. Kasondas Dabyabhai, one of the trustees of the Society for about 17 years, proposed from the chair were passed by the members standing.

RAPID PROGRESS.

Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi, the Chairman of the Managing Committee while proposing the adoption of the reports and accounts for the year 1934-35 referred to the all round progress of the Society specially the M. T. B. College, the premier institution of the Society. He said that the number of students in the College in the year 1927-28 the year in which the College secured permanent affiliation to the University of Bombay was 260 and to-day it has reached to 777. During the year there has been all round expansion of the College by way of increased hostel accommodation and the opening of a full-fledged Science Course. He also referred to the Sarvajanik High School for Girls and the development of the Drawing and Design Class into a Middle School.

SOUND FINANCES.

Referring to the finances of the Society, he observed that the fact that the Society was able to spend Rs. 2,17,677 in the year 1932-33; Rs. 2,52,112 in the year 1933-34 and Rs. 2,79,162-9-0 in 1934-35 as recurring expenditure in running the institutions without any outside borrowing is an eloquent testimony to the soundness with which its finances are managed.

He also referred to the fact that the amount of the permanent assets rose from Rs. 6,80,000 to 12,76,000 between the year 1926 and to-day. To-day the Society has its own permanent assets nearing 13 lakhs and it has an annual income of Rs. 1,26,000 as fees and fines from the College, alone. He then appealed to the public to come forward to help the Society in advancing its noble cause of education.

After the resolutions of the appointment of office-bearers were passed the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair.

EXTENSIVE FIELD.

The Society has now in all 584 members. The Society at present conducts (1) the M. T. B. College, (2) the Sarvajanik Law College, (3) the T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, (4) the Teachers' Training Class, (5) the T. & T. V. Sarvajanik Middle School, (6) the N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, (7) the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, (8) the Drawing and Design Class and a Middle School, (9) the Haripura Sarvajanik Middle School, (10) the Sarvajanik Commerce Class, (11) the Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam (Surat Dist.), (12) the Jamnabai Sarvajanik A. V. School, Dehen, (13) the V. M. N. F. Sarvajanik Middle School, Kallawadi (Surat Distt.) and (14) the Sarvajanik English School, Havapur (T. V. Ry).

CHAMANLAL'S OFFER TO JOURNALISTS

Will Pay Rs. 400 For Far Eastern Trip

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

Mr. Chamanlal, who recently returned from world tour, has sent a telegram to the President of the All India Journalists' Conference offering second class return steamer fare (Rs. 400) to any young journalist elected by the conference to visit Far East.

This amount represents the total saving made by Mr. Chamanlal during his second trip round the world.

A Bataviya message says:—

A return from individual native rubber restriction to export duty for Banka has been requested by Banka residents.

BROADCAST IN 62 LANGUAGES

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Programmes of 62 languages are broadcast regularly by Soviet radio station.

During the past few years the Soviet radio network has been extended considerably. There are now 67 stations throughout the country and more than 20,000,000 listeners.

Relay broadcasts from America are especially popular.

Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, formerly second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, today succeeds the Earl of Cork and Orrery as Commander-in-Chief of the Rome Fleet.

Your Baby's Best Friend

Pure and delicately medicated, Cuticura Talcum cools and comforts baby's tender skin and keeps it sweet and wholesome. Shaken on the skin after the bath it protects against chafing, irritation and prickly heat.

It is because of its fineness and absolute purity that Cuticura Talcum is recommended by doctors and nurses throughout the World for baby's sensitive skin. And this is also the reason why women find it a joy to use after bathing or whenever the skin is chafed or irritated. It absorbs perspiration and imparts a sweet wholesome fragrance.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Cuticura TALCUM POWDER

For CLEAN, BRIGHT, STRONG TEETH FREE FROM DISEASE *YOU CAN DEPEND* ON RODOFEN

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA

INDIA'S FIRST & FOREMOST DENTAL CREAM

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

For Fashion with Economy

Mysore Silk Fabrics

GEORGETTES. CREPES. SATINS

HANDKERCHIEFS

Made by the Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore from purest Mysore Silk

Guaranteed Free from any Artificial or Foreign Admixture

Agents:

THE MYSORE PRODUCTS,
191, Princess St., BOMBAY.

Leading Stockists:

THE "SWADESHI"
Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

THE "MYSORE SILK DE POT"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

RISHABH CHARAN GAIN,

Editor Chitrapat

Delhi, Says:—

It was a very pleasant surprise to me to see the film "DHUWANDHAR." I really wonder how people who have been hitherto strangers to the filmland could produce such a miracle of art and technique. In my opinion this film should be counted among the three greatest films of India in point of powerfully developed scenario, beauty of acting and the purity of general atmosphere. I heartily congratulate Seth Govind Das M.L.A., and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra on the production of this magnificent picture.

SILVER! SILVER!
SILVER! SILVER!

PANIC IN SILVER MARKET

NAWAB'S

WONDERFUL SUCCESS

Big crisis in the Bullion Market. Operators in a tangle. Dark future before public!

But never mind. There is a silver lining to every dark cloud. NAWAB was the only ASTROLOGER whose wonderful foresight saw the present crisis. It was NAWAB who gave to all his clients a bearish line from Rs. 88 to Rs. 68. Read NAWAB'S article on "Silver sensation" which appeared in "Bombay Chronicle" and "Nava Bharat" on 19th July. We can produce scores of certificates and past records in support of our bearish line.

If you want to see the real LIGHT in this panic buy NAWAB'S Silver Report wherein daily alterations and general line is given. See personally or write for how to operate in Bhadarvayazada (second settlement). Our report for 2nd settlement operation is ready and can be had from the following address:—
Tele: "NAWAB."
Chimanlal Ambalal Dalal (NAWAB) Empire Building, Room. 45. First Floor, Hornby Road, Fort.
BOMBAY.

GRAND GALA OPENING
ON FRIDAY, 23rd Aug. 1935
MAZDA SOUND PICTURES'
Powerful Historical Production

Misar=ka=Sitara

Direction: MINOO KATRAK

Featuring:
MISS MUNIBAI of Renowned Stage Fame.
MISS VIOLET, BABY NURJAHAN
MR. IBRAHIM, MR. BHIM, MR. MOPLA
KANTI, H. NARGOLIA & others.

A Golden leaf from the Ancient History of Misar, when Roman Rule was at its zenith and Tyranny was spreading in full force.

SEE—How a young Brave man opposed the Mighty Power.
Story full of Love, Pathos, Heroic deeds. You will see something pleasing to your Hearts and something throbbing also.

COMING FRIDAY NEXT

AT

Super Talkies

Grant Road.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

O S Kaisha S.S. Argun Maru, Capt. K. Yanagi, arrived from Basra via Karachi.

Mackinnon Mackenzie Co's S. S. Varela, Capt. L. A. Beytagh arrived from Karachi.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Mackinnon Mackenzie Co.'s S.S. Burdwan, Capt. T. E. Daniel sailed for Kobe via Colombo

Mackinnon Mackenzie Co.'s S.S. Barpeta, Capt. W Dewhurst, sailed for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

S.S. Rajputana for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Rinda for European and American Ports via Karachi.

S.S Conte Rosso for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 20.

4 Atlantic Maru, 4254, Bedi Bunder, 23-8, O S Kaisha.
5 Col-di-Lana, 3709, Karachi, 20-8, L. Triestino.
6 Mayebashi Maru, 4321, Karachi, 23-8, N. Y. Kaisha.
7 Elysia, 4211, Bhavnagar, 20-8, Grahams Trading Co.
9 Mirzapore 4135, Japan 25-8, M M and Co.
12 Burwan 2878, Japan, 21-8, M M. and Co.
14 Takliwa 3742, Durban 21-8, M M and Co.
16 C/o Baroda, 4500, Karachi, 24-8, K. Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1892, Basra, 21-8, M M and Coy.
4 Varsova, 1955, Basra, 22-8, M. M. and Co.
6 Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast, 22-8 Merchant S N Coy.
9 Golconda 3203, N F, N F, M M and Co.
15 Hashemi, 298, M'Coast, 20-8, S Hassum & Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A. Gazana, 3191, N. F., 20-8, M. M. and Co.
F. Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 23-8, T. Morrison and Co.
G. Victoria Marie, 882, M'Coast, N. F. Merchant, S. N. Co.
M Howra, 4096, N F, N F, M M & Co.
N Goalpara 3216, N F, 21-8 M M and Coy.
Q Indira, 278 M'Coast NF Malabar S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana, 22-8, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mongolia, 29-8, P and O. S. N. Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Ogilvy 24-8 J Finlay & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 22-8 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Corinth 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BASRA

Baroda, 22-8, M. M. and Co.
Vita, 24-8, M. M. and Co.

FROM GENOA

General Pelitel, 22-8, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 21-8 L Edwards.

FROM KOBE

Atlantic Maru, 19|8, O S Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru, 23|8, N Y Kaisha.
Iwatesan Maru, 24|8, O S Kaisha.
Gunyo Maru, 30|8, N Y Kaisha.
Jeypore 20-8 M M & Co.
Kaisar-i-Hin, 23-8, M. M. and Co.

FROM RANGOON.

Golconda 20-8, M M and Co.
Gambada, 23-8, M. M. and Co.
Jalaratna, 23-8, Sc., S. N. Co.
Goldengate 25-8 S S N Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Kaisar-i-Hind, 24|8, P and O S N Co.
Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Corinth 28-8 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres Adams 23-8 F F Campbell & Co.

FOR BASRA.

Barpeta 21-8. M. M. & Co.
Vasna, 22-8. M. M. & Co.

FOR KOBE

Mantai Maru, 22-8, O. S. Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 28-8, O. S. Kaisha.
Choko Maru 11-8 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 24-8, P. and O., S. N. Co.
Rajputana, 23-8, P. and O., S. N. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa 21-8, M. M. & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Netravati 19-8-35
„ Victoria Marie 19-8-35
„ Burdwan 20-8-35
„ Mooltan (boats) 18-8-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

S.S. City of Baroda, for Liverpool:—20 bales wool S Nanji; 77 bales wool D Abraham & Sons; 60 bales goat hair E Mavji & Co; 62 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas & Co; 10 bales cotton rags and 16 bales woollen rags C Nanalal and Co; 3890 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons; 115 bales wool raw M Nissim; 640 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.

For Manchester:—30 drums groundnut oil S Oil Mills Ltd; 106 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Boston:—40 bales goat skins Cox and King Agents.

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton Vakaria & Co.

S.S. President Adams for New York:—37 cases Indian cotton prints Thos Cook & Sons; 280 bags gum B Jaffer and Co; 100 bags turmeric E Manji and Co; 200 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co; 396 bags flea seed A Virji and Co; 468 bags gum N Mulji and Co; 132 bags gum Sk. Khetsey and Co; 133 bags gum D Mavji and Co.

For Genoa:—27 bales cotton rags C Nanalal & Co.

For Boston:—118 bales wool raw E Manji and Co.

S.S. Conte Verde for Trieste: 20 bags fennel seed V Shivji.

S.S. Mirzapore for Yakkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S.S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—110 tons iron scrap M E Ali Hossein and Co: 205 bales cotton K Shivji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

S.S. City of Christchurch, Agents K. Nixon and Co., from Liverpool: 35 cases toilet requisites; 200 bags China clay; 69 cases machinery; 39 cases window glass; 107 drums aniline dyes; 348 drums glycerine; 216 loose tyres; 13 bundles steel bars; 40 cases steel joists; 22 cases confectionery; 105 bundles motor covers; 481 blds. motor covers; 40 bales waterproof paper; 1000 bags soda ash; 160 cases muriate of amonia; 200 drums bleaching powder; 23 bales wool tops; 200 pieces pig holder; 51 cases biscuits; 59 bundles weight; 168 cases spinning machinery; 371 kegs paints; 100 rolls felt; 1093 pieces earthenware; 15050 loose fire bricks; 68 loose C.I. cisterns; 600 bundles black sheets; 162 cases cotton goods; 73 cases cotton yarn; 75 cases wool and cotton mixed goods.

From Glasgow:—25 bales old news; 48 bales tyres and tubes; 26 cases custard powder; 517 cases sewing machine; 58 pieces pipes; 150 cases whisky; 211 cases beer; 85 loose sheet plates; 163 bags steel rail; 60 bags steel joists; 115 bags fire clay; 11 crates earthen ware; 162 cases sewing cotton thread; 267 bundles steel tubes.

EASY TONE IN YARN MARKET

Local Dealers Nervous

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The yarn market has remained dull and depressed during the whole past week and prices have fluctuated within a narrow range with easy undertone. Speculative turnover tended to better tone in cotton prices which remained very easy during the latter part of the week due to uncertainty over the loan announcement and bearish Acreage Report of the Indian Crop according to which the area under cultivation is estimated to about 14,498,000 acres. Reports from the consuming districts are very discouraging and there has not been the slightest improvement in demand, owing to lack of confidence in the present level of prices. Upcountry markets report very poor sales probably due to heavy rains combined with the uncertain tendency of yarn prices. It is no wonder, therefore, that our market has witnessed a very dull trading throughout the past week and turnover has been negligible. The situation at present is rather very uncertain and dealers have been feeling very nervous about the future state of the market.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been hardly any demand for English Yarns either for ready or for forward deliveries. Competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns continues unabated and naturally English yarns do not find any sales of importance. Spot prices have been very easy whilst Manchester quotations have remained quite firm. Fresh forward business, in the present circumstances, is out of question.

JAPANESE YARNS

There is practically no change to report in this class of yarns where prices have remained more or less unchanged and turnover has been very moderate. Demand has remained very slack and stocks have been accumulating. In case of mercerised yarns, the prices have fluctuated within a narrow range with easy undertone at the close. In the circumstances, no fresh forward business has been possible although the Importing Houses are quoting very low rates for forward positions. Undertone in Sampin has remained very quiet in sympathy with cotton whilst Exchange have remained very steady.

ART SILK YARNS

The official prices of Italrayon yarns have remained unchanged during the week. Sales of Italian yarns have been on a scattered scale. On account of very low prices for the Japanese qualities, demand for Italian Art Silk Yarns has gradually been falling off and offtake has been very moderate. There have been further heavy arrivals of Japanese Art Silk yarns and in absence of satisfactory demand, dealers are feeling very nervous and are showing inclination to shade their prices in order to create a demand but without success. Week holders are disposing of their stocks at rates much lower than those ruling in the market and consequently the market has remained very unsettled. On the other hand, the manufacturers have raised their limits, with a firmer tendency for forward deliveries. Naturally, therefore, no fresh forward business of any importance has been possible. Demand for delustred yarns has remained very satisfactory whilst stocks have been very small. As regards two-fold yarns, demand has been on a moderate scale.

INDIAN YARNS

Some of the upcountry Mills are reported to have reduced their prices further but no sales in bulk have been reported on account of slack demand from most of the consuming centres. The only business of importance to report has been transacted by one of the prominent Mills of Southern India for about 4,000 bales in finer counts for Calcutta market at reduced rates. As regards the Local Mills, no sales of importance have been reported. The undertone continues to be very quiet and future tendency is still very uncertain.

GROUNDNUTS AND COTTONSEEDS

Bombay, Aug 20.

In due response to foreign advices, quoting 2s 6d lower for both groundnuts and castorseeds, the local market was nervous and irregular owing to fears of long liquidation. Prices for groundnuts and castorseeds fluctuated in an early stage on both sides, reaching Rs. 43-2 and Rs. 33-6 respectively. But afterwards, bears began to depress the market believing that longs cannot hold onwards. Cottonseeds ruled firm.

To-day's prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts August delivery	43	2	0
Groundnuts February (1936)	6	12	6
Castorseeds September delivery	33	6	0
Castorseeds May delivery	6	7	3
Cottonseeds September delivery	23	13	0
Cottonseeds January (1936)	2	14	0
Options:—			
Groundnuts August			
Groundnuts February (1936)	0	12	0
Castorseeds September	0	12	0
Castorseeds May 1936	1	1	6
Cottonseeds September	0	14	0
Cottonseeds January 1936	0	6	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, Aug 20

In view of discouraging cable advices from overseas, marking a drop of 10 cents in Argentine linseed and unchanged rates in London, La Plata, Bombay and Calcutta linseed, the local market met with no perceptible improvement. Speculators and Investors were not prepared to enter the market at this stage, unless some fresh impetus is within sight. Trading was restricted within narrow fluctuations. Prices remained also stationary with only a nominal change of less than an anna here and there. Business in wheat was also noted dull and featureless

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September delivery	4	0	9
Wheat January delivery	4	4	0
Wheat May 1936	4	6	0
Linseed September	6	7	9
Linseed May	6	12	0
Double Options:—			
Wheat September delivery	0	1	3
Wheat January delivery	0	4	6
Wheat May (1936)	0	6	9
Linseed September delivery	0	1	6
Linseed May (1936)	0	9	6

Hear what LORETTA YOUNG says about *charm*

SO MANY GIRLS DON'T SEEM TO REALISE HOW THE PEARLY SMOOTHNESS OF A REALLY BEAUTIFUL SKIN MAKES EVEN ORDINARY FEATURES LOVELY.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD HAVE THIS CHARM — I'VE A SIMPLE BEAUTY CARE THAT REALLY WORKS — EVERY SINGLE DAY I USE LUX TOILET SOAP!
IF YOU'LL USE THIS GENTLE BEAUTY SOAP FAITHFULLY, YOU'LL SEE VERY QUICKLY THAT I'M RIGHT!

LORETTA YOUNG reveals the way that 846 out of the 857 leading film stars in Hollywood and England protect their beauty. Lux Toilet Soap keeps their skin so clear and smooth that it is the *official* soap in all the great film studios.

Here is the reason: Lux Toilet Soap has a marvellous quick-lathering action that dissolves *completely* the dirt and impurities which collect on the surface of the skin and which, unless quickly removed, can mar its beauty. To keep *your* skin soft and lovely you *must* use this, pleasant, soothing soap.

Lux Toilet Soap is made from the purest materials, and each tablet is wrapped to *protect its lovely fragrance*

Start this simple beauty treatment to-day!

LUX TOILET SOAP

X-LTS 360-286A. MADE FOR LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

MONSOON STRONG IN PUNJAB

Few Falls Occur In Bombay Deccan

POONA, August 20

The monsoon has been strong in and near the hills of the Punjab, and of United Provinces and in Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. It is weak elsewhere. Fairly widespread thunder-storms have occurred in south of Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar East and North Punjab, North Hyderabad and Mysore, local in Lower Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in West Central India, West Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Southeatst Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN INCHES:—

Victoria Point and Myitkyina 2 inches each; Bhamo 1; Cherrapunji 23; Jalpaiguri 5; Patna 4; Dhubri and Dinajpur 2 each; Shillong 1¼; Meerut 1; Dalhousie and Rajkot 1 each and Salem 2.

FORECAST:—

Rainfall will decrease in and near the Western Himalayas and continue to be widespread, and locally heavy will occur in North and East Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Thundershowers will recur locally in south of peninsula.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .031 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.7 degrees 2.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.3 degrees 0.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-8-1935

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 20

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £		
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2	18	3
London Tin Corporation	0	8	0
Turner and Newall	2	17	3
Associated Electric Industries	1	15	0
Attock Oil	0	7	6
Associated Portland Cement	2	17	6
Electric Supply Corporation	3	3	9
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1	4	6
Beira Railways	1	0	9
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2	19	3
Marconi International Marine	1	13	9
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3	15	9
General Electric Ord	2	19	9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4	11	3
L M & S Railway 4 per cent Pref	83	0	0
International Railways of C America	dol. 3.50		
Malayalam Plantations	1	10	0
British Burma Petroleum	0	4	6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1	9	3
British S Africa (Chartered)	1	1	3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0	10	9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0	2	7¼
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0	11	1.94 p.c. p.a.

Market affected by political situation.

NON-STOP ALLISON

During nine days Wilmer Allison, America's dour fighter, played no fewer than 267 games in the Davis Cup matches against Germany and Great Britain.

A meeting of the Pujaris (temple priests) of Nasik was held last weekend in the courtyard of the Sri Kalaram temple to consider the extension by the Government of Bombay, of the ban on the Ram Rath procession for another period of two months. The Pujaris passed a resolution criticising the Government for the attitude and urging the holding of an inquiry into the dispute between the Harijans and the Sanatanists.

UNIVERSITY REFORM PLAN

League Formed To Carry On Countrywide Propaganda

A body known as the Indian University Reform League has been started in Bombay with Mr. S. G. Warty as General Secretary, for the purpose of bringing about comprehensive and all-sided reform in the various universities in India and in the Bombay University in particular, in regard to their constitution and Governance and their administration, the examination system, the scope of studies, the methods of teaching etc.

The aims and objects of the League are as follows:—

(1) To examine the present university system of education and administration in each university centre with a view to study its short-comings and remove its defects;

(2) to create a vigorous public opinion favourable to reform through the press and the platform and to organise conferences whenever practicable;

(3) to keep close touch with the University authorities and to discuss with them the various questions from time to time or as occasion arises, either by correspondence or through interviews;

(4) to move the legislatures as also the senates of the universities to pass and adopt the reforms advocated by the League;

(5) and in general to undertake any legitimate activity to further the cause of reform.

A more developed shape will be give to the League in the course and an organ may be started when finances permit. The League will now concentrate its attention on reform work, and will begin by issuing leaflets in which concrete and practical suggestions will be made for reform in the different spheres of University activity with a view to promote constructive thinking.

Any person can be a member of the League if he agrees with its aims and objects. There is no obligation to give subscriptions but voluntary contributions are requested. Intending members may intimate their desire to Mr. S. G. Warty, General Secretary, Jogeshwari, Bombay Suburbs and contribution may also be sent to his address.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Selling Pressure Due To Doubts About 12 Cent Loan

BULLION EASY AND GRAINS QUIET

Tin Firm And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

On Tuesday, cross-rates moved further upward.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York Cotton was weak under selling pressure influenced by doubts about the 12 cents loan.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

GRAINS QUIET BUT TIN FIRM

Wheat and linseed ruled quiet. Tin was firm. Jute was steady.

BETTER DEMAND IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment despite early setback. Giltedged securities improved on better demand after early slackness.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	11.42
To-day's opening	11.30
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing	11.31
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	6.03
To-day's opening	6.03
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	5.99
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 203

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 20.

Increasing doubts regarding the twelve cents cotton loan had a demoralising effect on the market which was subjected to heavy selling pressure with nervousness increasing on conflicting loan rumours. Consequently prices fell sharply on persistent hedge selling and southern selling while outside interest was lacking.

With renewed uncertainty created by the absence of the loan announcement, trading in October began at 11.30 i.e. 12 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool advices and considerable southern selling while a further decline set in on increased selling pressure October gradually declining to 11.18. At this level some small support appeared and October partially rallied to 11.22 although sentiment continued rather bearish.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.31 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(11.27/11.27) 11.30/11.29
December	(11.12/11.11) 11.15/11.14
January	(11.09/11.09) 11.08/11.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October	(5.98) 6.01
American December	(5.84) 5.86
Egyptian October	(7.81) 7.82
Egyptian November	(7.76) 7.77

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Broach April-May fluctuated between Rs. 203/4 and Rs. 204-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 203-4 with New York futures 16 points down.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, the 20th August 1935, tenders to the amount of £1,170,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 85 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 28th August 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 16th August 1935 was £220,000

Treasury Bills

During the week ended the 16th August 1935 Tresaury Bills for Rs. 2,13,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	4.98
To-day's opening	4.98 1/2
To-day's closing	4.98 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	4.97 15/16
To-day's opening	4.98 1/4
To-day's closing	4.98 5/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	75.01
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	75.10
Difference	+.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 20.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98 1/4 and then slightly advanced to 4.98 5/16 subsequently moving very narrow.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.98 5/16

Franc opened 75.03 and then gradually moved up to 75.10.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.10

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 20.

Ready was steady but forward was dull.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29d.	29d.
Forward	28 15/16d	28 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 20.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-2 1/2) £7-0-1.

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 20.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 20. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.66 3/8) 5.66 3/4
New York on Bombay	(37.60) 37.60
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94) 0.94
London on Shanghai	(1-5 7/8) 1-5 25/32
London on Milan	(60.50) 60.50
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 64/14, 64/14 and 65/2 owing to the Board of Directors of Bombay bullion exchanged decision not to permit forward business there were no fresh transactions reported the market at closing remaining Rs. 64/13, 64/13 and 65/1.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/10. The market was quiet in the absence of any wide foreign exchanges movements while later prices gave way under scattered selling and realising influenced by easiness in france and closed steady at Rs. 34/8, 34/8/6 and 34/9/6.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Fair Enquiry In Coals

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

In Jutes although transactions were on a limited scale the undertone continued fully steady. In coals equitables met with fair inquiry while others were more or less neglected. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no particular feature. Government securities were decidely weaker. Wide range of fluctuations were shown in 3½ per cent G. P. notes. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 per cent new loan 1951/54 96/6; 3 per cent loan 1941 101/2; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 89; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/10; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 104/10; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/3; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/10.

Banks: Central Bank 36/4 small lot; Imperial fully paid 1492/8; Ipmerial conty. 367; Resere Bank 124/12.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 67.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy. 117; Kesoram 3/6; New Victoria ordy 1/4.

Coals: Aldih 2/10; Equitable ordy 37/10.

Jutes: Auckland 220; Barnagore 145; Budge Budge 279/8; Gourepore 698 small lot; Gondalpara 874 small lot; Howrah 53/4; Hukumchand pref. 112; India 365; Kamarhatty 528; National 22/14; Preidency 5; Reliance 73.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ordy 19/4; Bengal Telephone pref 14/9; Indian Iron and Steel 7/6; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/8; Indian Wood Products 16/12 small lots; Bengal Paper ordy 96; Titaghur paper ordy 22/8 Titaghur paper defd. 9/4; Murree Brewery 177.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 64 3/8 and December 63 1/8. The market was moderately active but there was nothing important doing with traders watching outside crop reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 20.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.85 3/4. Prices kept steady but there was no fresh enquiry with operators watching foreign crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 20.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£218 3/4 buyers £219 sellers. Firm.) £222 buyers £222 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£15 13/16 buyers £15 7/8 sellers steady.) £15 7/8 buyers £16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£36 to £36 1/2) £36 1/2 to £37

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-9 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

Bombay, Aug. 20.

"China and India sold. America bought. Cash steady. Forward dull owing to Indian sellers".

LATER.

"Spot rate remained unchanged Forward is 1/8 to 3/16 easier".

JUTE

August September New Crop (£17 1/2 sellers) £17 1/2 paid and sellers.
Dunlop August (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4
Lightning August (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and sellers) 5 11/16 paid and sellers.
Forward (5 13/16 paid and sellers) 5 3/4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 6 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 7 0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 7 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	.....
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	.....
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	.....

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat September	4 1 6
Wheat May	4 6 6
Linseed September	6 8 0
Linseed May	6 13 0

The tone was quiet.

Influential Support To Gilt-Edged Securities And Indian Loans

RUBBER EASIER BUT BASE METALS FIRM

Forward Silver Depressed By Indian Sales

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE EASY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Stock Exchange remained unsettled and although the downward trend in giltedged securities and Indian loans was arrested due to some influential support, markets were very sensitive and mostly dull.

Rubber was easier. Base metals were firm but a feature again was in silver. American Government bought cash silver at 29 pence throughout the day but forward silver was depressed by Indian sales due to rumoured difficulties in the Bombay silver market and as America was not buying forward, the price for forward eased and was finally quoted at 28-3/8 pence.

Wall Street opened easy, the sentiment being disturbed by political considerations.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, August 12, £99
Tuesday, August 13, £98 1/2
Wednesday, August 14, £98 1/2
Thursday, August 15, £98 1/4
Friday, August 16, £97 3/4
Monday, August 19, £94 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 20. 3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were easy at first but became firm afterwards otherwise markets were generally dull. Industrials were rather irregular. Kaffirs were weak on increased pressure to sell.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118) £117 3/4
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 3/4) £105 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117) £116 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-0) 22-0
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (27-0) 26-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-6) 41-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-7 1/2) 35-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (113-6) 112-6
Realisation 1930 (£79 1/2) £79
Dunlop Rubber (43-3) 42-4 1/2
University Ordinary (29-9) 30-3
Ford Motors (36-1 1/2) 35-0
Cable Wires (£7 7/8) 7 5/8
British American Tobacco (121-3) 118-9
Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 139-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (18-9) 18-1 1/2
Distillers (93-6) 93-9
Bred and Dyers (10-3) 10-3
British Celanese (14-9) 14-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-6) 55-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-0
Western Limited Ordinary (16-0) 16-0
Inter Nickels (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

GUJARAT HINDU CONFERENCE SESSION AT BARODA.

NADIAD, (By Mail).

Arrangements are being made by the Working Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Hindu Sabha for holding the Gujarat Hindu Conference at Baroda on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of H. H. Gackwar's rule early in January next. Meanwhile, plans have been framed for educating public opinion in Gujarat in favour of Hindu Social solidarity, improvement of physique and removal of the "Bar sinister" interposed against Harijans, the incidental costs to be defrayed from donations totalling Rs. 10,000 at present to be collected.—A. P.

ARMED POLICE RAID IN AJMER

Three-Hour Search Proves Futile

AJMER, Aug. 20.

The C. I. D. raided the house of Mr. P. K. Ghose last evening and with armed guards searched the premises for three hours. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

No arrests were made.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 20.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£96) £94 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£113 1/2) £113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115) £114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/4) £111

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£12) £12

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-6) 21-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 29-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (10-0) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (50-9) 50-3
Rand Mines (160-0) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (272-6) 270-0
Goddar New (205-0) 202-6
Moddar New (74-4 1/2) 73-9
Sub Nigel (258-9) 253-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 40-7 1/2
Union Corporation (166-3) 165-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (63-9) 63-9
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (5-3) 5-0
Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 73-9
Royal Dutch (26 5/8) 26 3/4

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49) £48 5/8
L M Ford (£20) £19 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£21) £20 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 1/4
London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 20.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 43 3/8) dol 41 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 18 1/4) dol 18 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 44 1/2) dol 43 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 103) unquoted.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ing military and diplomatic questions.

(d) Newspapers may not publish before a trial the minutes of the preliminary examination or, when the (public) procurator prohibited it, the results of any search or investigation, or any case "sub-judice."

(e). Newspapers are under obligation to publish and correction unconditionally.

Control By "Telegraph And Telephone Regulations"

The control of telegraphic or telephonic news transmission is less strict, there being even some cases not subject to censorship. But there are, of course, some rules; for instance, the "Wireless Telegraphy Act" of 1915 says:

(a). The Wireless Telegraph and Telephone System is under Government control.

(b). Competent Ministers, when they consider it necessary for public communications or for military purposes, may withdraw Government sanction from the wireless telegraph or telephone, or may order a change in equipment, or in restrictions as to their use, or may stop their use altogether.

(c.) Competent authorities may stop, or order the cessation of, any wireless-telegraphic or telephonic communication, if they consider it to be contrary to the public peace or morals.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN

(Continued From Page 6)

facilities for news collection, etc. The more fundamental cause, however, is the fact that the remarkable development of transportation has enabled Tokyo and Osaka papers, particularly the two largest, to invade the local districts. Moreover, the scheme of these two papers of printing "one extra local sheet for each district" harms the local papers, and is made practicable by the railways and by the up-to-date printing with which the big papers are equipped.

Japan Press League

With such competition the local papers are fighting desperately to hold their own; the four largest, the "Sin-Aichi," the "Fikuoka Nichi-Nichi," the "Kahoku," and the "Hokai Times," for instance, have formed among themselves the "Japan Press League" in order to buy news and materials jointly; the last two named have also made an agreement as to their respective territorial quotas. The principal Tokyo and Osaka papers are more or less strictly impartial, whereas not a few local papers represent political or sectional interests.

Among the news agencies, the Rengo News Agency and the Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha are the leaders. The former claims to be a "public servant," is proud of the accuracy of its news, and represents Japan in the Associated Press of the World, while the latter aims at quick information and popular news, and is particularly noted for its excellent service in photographic transmission. In its own words, it has "been supplying these last ten years more than two-thirds of the total news-telegrams and telephone messages in the whole country."

English Newspapers In Japan

There are several English papers under the editorship of British and Americans. In former days these numbered 9 in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki; two of these the "Japan Gazette" and the "Japan Mail," were even older than any of the indigenous papers. But now none of these old papers remain, some having ceased to exist and some having been incorporated with others. Only three papers not managed by Japanese are in existence.

The "Japan Advertiser," was established in November 189C; (joint-stock company with a capital of Y150,000; American-managed; independent, but decidedly pro-British in Indian Affairs.

The "Trans-Pacific" published by the "Japan Advertiser"; a weekly giving trustworthy economic and financial information concerning Japan, China, the Fi-lippines, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand; the best of its kind.

The "Japan Chronicle:" established in July 1899, managed by an Englishman; formerly the "Kobe Chronicle" incorporated with the "Hyogo News" (most Anti-Indian and Anti-Japanese).

As an English paper managed by Japanese, the "Japan Times" is well-known: established in March 1900; anonymous partnership; capital Y500,000, circulation of 25,000. The "Osaka Mainichi" (and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi) also publishes a daily English paper ("Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi").

Facilities For News Collection And Dissemination

1. News Agencies: (a). The Rengo News Agency, whose purpose is to complete the network of communications by "co-operating with one news service in each country," has now formed the Associated Press of the World with about 30 news agencies of different countries exchanging news directly or indirectly with each other. The agencies with which it is directly connected are, in order of the closeness of their connection: "Reuters" of France, "Associated Press" of America, the "Havas" of France, and the "Tass" of Russia. Rengo has 18 branch offices and bureaus in Japan, 10 in China and Manchuria mentioning the Pacific Area alone. There are, among its correspondents, two Europeans, one in Honolulu and one in Scerabaya. Rengo is equipped with its own exclusive telephone line between Tokyo and Kobe, but with no photographic transmission apparatus for it arranges to use that of the Governmental Department of Communications. Besides supplying almost all the papers in Japan with news, it disseminates news through the wireless telegraph—five times a day it sends 300 words (Roman characters) in Japanese, and, since the Manchurian incident, it sends 200 words twice a day in English.

(b). The Nippon Dempo Tsushin-sha has made a special contract with the United Press Associations of America to use their wide network of communications; it distributes news through 22 branches offices in Japan, 9 in Manchuria and China, and one each in London and New York. It exchanges news with 90 per cent. of the Japanese papers. It possesses its own photographic transmission apparatus, as well as an exclusive telephone line of 800 miles between Tokyo and Fukuoka. Besides Nippon Dempo, only Thsahsahi and the Mainichi and Nichi-Nichi possess such apparatus in Japan, and the equipment of Nippon Dempo excels all others in that it can be operated simultaneously with telephone messages. Nippon Dempo, too, disseminates news through the wireless telegraph; three times a day it sends messages (in Japanese) totalling 1,000 words daily to the Pacific countries. Its branch office in New York disseminates Japanese news by mail to the Japanese papers in North and South America.

There is little to say about the other small news agencies.

Two Principal Papers

(a). The Osaka and Tokyo "Asahi" has one branch office and 19 corresponding bureaus among which are distributed 400 correspondents. It keeps permanently about 30 special correspondents abroad—Peiping, Shanghai, Mukden, Changohun, Harbin, Dairen, etc. to speak only of the Pacific Area. The paper is equipped with 20 aeroplanes and with an exclusive telephone line and photographic transmission apparatus between Tokyo and Osaka; it is supplied with news, moreover, by Rengo and Nippon Dempo, and disseminates it all over the country, even to Manchuria, Chingtao, etc.

(b.) The Osaka "Mainichi" and Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" has 26 branch offices and 34 news departments in the country; speaking only of the Pacific area again, it has 3 branch offices and 6 corresponding bureaus in Manchuria and China, 1 branch office and 1 corresponding bureau in the United States, and 1 representative in Russia. Its special correspondents abroad are all Japanese as is the case of the Asahi. For the rest what has been said of the "Asahi" more or less applies here.

(c). I may mention besides the two large papers the "Yomiuri Shimbun" which at the beginning of this year concluded a special contract with the Hearst Syndicate in America for the exchange of news, and the "Jiji Shimpo" which employs several foreign correspondents abroad.

Foreign Correspondents In Japan

The leading papers and news agencies of the world rely, of course, on the two principal papers and the news agencies for the collection of Japanese news. Those who send their own special correspondents to Tokyo are: the United Press Association of America, the Associated Press of America, Reuter's, the Tass News Agency of America, the Wall Street Journal, the Daily Mail, the "Daily Telegraph," the "Times," "the New York Times," the Chicago "Daily News," the Havas News Agency, and the Canadian Journal. There is also a correspondent for German papers and another for the Hungarian Official Telegraph Bureau.

Cost Of News Transmission

The costs of news transmission are on an average 60 per cent. less than those of ordinary communications.

News-Telegram Fees: (a). The rates for inland telegram are, besides 5 sen for the address, as follows:—

Up to (50) letters (Jap.) Up to (50) letters (Jap.)

Up to (40) words (Europe) additional (10 words (Europe).

Inland ..... 25 sen 30 sen.

Inland to Ogasawara, Inland or Ogaswara to Formosa, Chosen, Saghalien or Yap (South Seas 35 sen and 20 sen.

News-Telephone Fees:—According to the "Subscription News Telephone Regulations" (enforced in Aug. 1908 and revised several times since then), the annual subscription for one unit of telephone-message is three-fifth the ordinary telephone fee (or ordinary night telephone fee) multiplied by 360.

Control Of Newspapers And News Services

Control by the "Newspaper Act": The "Newspaper Act" of 1909 still remains unchanged. In it we find certain clauses which might be considered inappropriate from the standpoint of freedom of thought and discussion. The gist of a few of these clauses is as follows:

(a). The Minister for Home Affairs may prohibit the sale and distribution of any newspaper which he considers to be contrary to peace and order or public morals; or, if necessary, he may confiscate it. In that case, the publisher and editor of the paper shall be either imprisoned for less than 6 months or fined less than Y200.

(b). If a newspaper publishes any matter which seeks to imperil the dignity of the Imperial family, to change the existing political system, or to neglect the Constitution, the publisher and Editor of the paper shall be either imprisoned for less than 2 years of fined less than Y300, and the Court may prohibit the publication of the paper.

(c). The Minister of War, the Naval Minister, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs may be an ordinance prohibit or restrict the publication of any news concern-

(Continued in Column 5)

Sharp Rally In Securities

Heavy Covering In Steel Shares

TECHNICAL POSITION WEAKENING

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

Fairly active support by Banks and investors together with short covering resulted in a sharp rally in government securities to-day. Following a big drop in London quotations, 3½ per cent paper was quoted to-day at Rs. 87-12 but later on prices rallied to Rs. 89-4 on active support.

The Share Bazar was also steady on active short covering and Tata Steel shares displayed good undertone. There was some liquidation in Hydro-Electric shares, while cement and Mill shares were fairly steady.

Absence of outside speculation is mainly responsible for the steadiness of the Share Bazar but short covering is weakening the technical situation of the market and it will be advisable to be out of the market for the time being. Extensive speculation in other markets is likely to result in irregular price movements.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 595 and declined to Rs. 591-4 At this level there was extensive short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 608-12. The market was quiet at this level. Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 1408 and Rs. 143. Tata Power shares after declining to Rs 1585 rallied on short covering.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

100	Ahm. Advance	235 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	756 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	229 6
100	Central India	267 8
100	Colaba	125 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	103 12
100	Gokak	175 10
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	66 4
100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	191 4
250	Laxmi	630 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	124 6
100	Osmanshahi	51 4
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 20

Century 227 225 230 228 224/6
Bombay Dyeing 750 762 757 761 760 756
Kohinoor 190 192 191
Central India 267 265 267
New Great 123 122 123 124.6
Simplex 68 64/6
Swadeshi 152
Bundi 35/2 35/4
I Cement 458 465 463 465
Punjab 25/2 25
Shahabad 476 481 480
Andhra 1745 1750 1737 1743 1741
Tata Hydro 178/8
Tata Power 1590 1600 1592 1595 1587 1595 1586/4
Tram Ord 144/11 144/6
T Steel Defd 592 602 601 605 603 610 607 608 601/4
T Steel Ord 140/8 141/4 141 142/12 142/4 141/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 150 149/8
Bellapur 336 337 335 338
B Steam 303/12
B Burma 316 315 318

1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	63 6
100	Swadeshi	152 8
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1320 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS	
100	Reserve Bank	124 12
50-100	Baroda	97 0
25-50	Central X.D.	34 8
500	Imperial	1,480 0
125-500	Im. Con.	370 0
50-100	India	120 4
5	Union	5-7-6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 4
70	Gwalior	123 2
160	Indian	485 0
40	Katni Def. X. D.	1,900 0
40	Katni Ord.	387 8
75	Okha X.D.	256 4
10	Punjab	25 2
100	Shahabad	480 0
70	United	116 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	41 0
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-100	Vulvan	7 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1,741 4
10	Ajmer	10 6
50	Bombay Tram	144 6
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	177 3
1000	Tata Power	1602 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	895 0
100	Amr. Patty	121 0
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500	Tapty Valley	777 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	26 8
80	Tata Steel Def.	601 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	141 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	158 2
50	Belapur Sugar	338 2
250	Bombay Steam	303 12
125	Bombay Burma	318 12
50	Bombay Burma Conty	103 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 0
50	Bombay Telephone	107 0
100	Indian Bleaching	110 0
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	583 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	11 1
30	Premier Construction	80 8
25	Tata Oil	18 8
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 2
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141 4
7-1/2	Tata Power	1430 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	847 8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 20

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 April.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 269 1/4
Banks selling T T 267 1/4
Banks buying T T 264 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying T T 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 134 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 155 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.98 19th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 1/4 20th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 20th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 20th instant
Java/London 7.30 20th instant
London/Paris 75.01 19th instant
London/Belgium 29.44 19th instant
London/Switzerland 15.19 3/4 19th instant
London/Italy 60.50 19th instant
London/Berlin 12.32 1/2 19th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 19th instant
London/New York 4.97 15/16 19th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.33 3/4 19th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-0-4 17th instant £7-0-2 1/2 19th instant
Silver London Ready 29 1/16 17th instant 29 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 29 1/16 17th instant 28 15/16 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 3/4 17th instant 65 5/8 19th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 17th instant 5/8 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 17th instant 3/4 per cent 19th instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone:—Quiet.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 17th August 3,962 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,481,152 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,467,849 bales
Increase 13,303 bales

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 20.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on Wall-Street buying and covering by shorts. Officials in Washington did not expect an announcement on the cotton loan on Monday. On the otherhand Southern Senators averred that a statement was indicated and the market was easily influenced by rumours and ended higher.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened at a decline of 12 points with October 11.27. There was some selling and prices declined further one point and October was quoted 11.26 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was increased buying and prices advanced 21 points and October was quoted 11.47. The market closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.80c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to 3 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.65c.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.47 plus 08 (1-56 p.m.)
Lowest 11.26—13 (11-10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.04 plus 03
Lowest 5.98—03
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—
New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—
America: Mill situation continues improvement with sales absorbing output, margins distinctly wider; some advices of increase in Mill operations.
Messrs Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—
Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool cable:—
Weather reports favourable. No new feature.
Not much trade support.
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:
Liverpool: Tone uncertain. Turnover small owing loan uncertainties. Early decline due Indian selling. Recovered later on American straddle buying.
Liverpool: Disappointing Bombay and Alexandria market. Eastern selling. New York straddle buying. Market still awaiting loan figure.
New York: Fair mill fixations March offset by hedging nears. Spot houses sold October. Market continues nervous awaiting loan.
New York: Trade is disinclined to sell and awaits loan indications.
Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable:—
Strength of near months reflects possibility of loan. Trade holding aloof ignoring weather conditions which were very favourable. Weaker technical positions We continue to favour selling on bulges during the movement of crop.
zCopper, New York, December 7.40
No. 1. Rubber, New York, September 11 81.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 19.

October	.. ..	11.42+03
December	.. ..	11.24
January	.. ..	11.19—04
March	.. ..	11.15
May	.. ..	11.14—01
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 19.

October	.. ..	11.34
December	.. ..	11.19—01
January	.. ..	11.15—03
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.65

NEW YORK.

New York, August 19.

New York 10-55 A.M.—
October 11.33
December 11.18
New York Noon Call—
October 11.32
December 11.17
January 11.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 19.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	18,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	3,000

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, August 19.

Broach—
Fully Good (Good Staple) .. 5.46
Fine (Good Staple) .. 5.81
Superfine (Good Staple) .. 5.76
Oomra—
Fine (No 1 Staple) .. 5.44
Superfine (No.1 Staple) .. 5.59
Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.74
Bengal—
Good 3.92
Fully Good 4.02
Fine 4.14
Sconde—
Fully Good 4.02
Fine 4.14
Superfine 4.26

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 19.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—
October 1935 .. .. .. 7.84
November 1935 .. .. .. 7.79
January 1936 .. .. .. 7.73
March 1936 .. .. .. 7.70
May 1936 .. .. .. 7.68
July 1936 .. .. .. 7.67
F. G. F. Spot 8.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged at 6.02 for October. The market was influenced by unfavourable political news, absence of loan announcement and also by Bombay selling. Later on prices improved in response to New York straddle buying and local short covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.57d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was irregular and closed 3 points down. At the close October was quoted 5.41, January 5.13 and March 5.08.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in this section. Sakels futures closed unchanged while Uppers futures declined 3 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 6 to 7 points and Ashmouni futures closed 2 points up to 12 points down.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, August 19.

	To-day's 10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing Quotations
August		6.27+02
September		6.12+02
October	6.00	6.03+02
November		5.91+03
December		5.88+02
January	5.83	5.85+01
February		5.84+01
March		5.83+01
April		5.81
May		5.80
June		5.77
July		5.75
Middling Spot ..		6.57—04

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 19.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, August 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 6-5/8.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Cloudy, showers probable
CENTRAL: Unsettled and cloudy.
WEST: Cloudy, showers probable

GOLD & SILVER

Trading Suspended

Bombay, Aug 20

The Valan is falling due on Monday and it is believed that as a result of wild price movement, the amount of the clearing will be a large one. It is too early to make any accurate estimate of the total amount. Thus with a big clearing, naturally losses and profits are bound to be fairly large one and now it is feared that the settlement will not pass smoothly. These fears resulted in total suspension of trading in the bullion market and both silver and gold remain unquoted.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug 19

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug 19

August 65.90 plus 05
September 65.35 —40
December 65.90—50

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 19.

Market Quietly Steady
Spot 29
Forward 28-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/2.1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, August 19.

Copper Braziers	46
Yellow Metal	38-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B	219

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 19

Broach J/A opening 225; highest 225; lowest 223 1/2; closing 223 1/2
Broach A/M 1936 opening 205 1/4; highest 205 1/4; lowest 203 1/2; closing 203 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 185; highest 185; lowest 182 1/2; closing 182 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 133 1/2; highest 133 1/2; lowest 132 1/4; closing 132 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 23 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (21-2-35) Rs. 9 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 20

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 203/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 203. At this level there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 203/12. Business was restricted and a feeling of nervousness prevails.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but on account of Bombay selling prices opened unchanged. The local market was quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A.	225 0 0
Broach A/M.	203 14 0
Oomra D/J.	183 4 0
Bengal D/J.	133 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2 ...	231	228	224	219
Punjab-Ame. ...	252	249	245	240
Surat ...	303	300	296	291
Rajpipla ...	303	300	296	291
Navsari ...	308	305	301	296

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 20

Bengal Superfine	150/151
Bengal Fine	143/145
Bengal F G	139/140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143/145
Sindh-Punjab F G	139/140
Wardha-Hingt	205/206
Nagpur/Savner	207/208
Pundhurna	195/196
Yeotmal	195/196
Arvi	193/194
Ellichpur	193/194
Berar	191/193
Khamgaon	193/195
Mulkapur	190/191
Khandesh	190/191
Jalna/Sailu	190/191
Burwah/Sanavad	193
Broach Fine	224/229
Punjab/American	234/239
Punjab/American mix	219/224
Cambodia	279/289
Miraj/Sangli	229/234
Compta Good	244/243
Bagalkot	234/239
Kampala	335
Busoga	333
Jinja	325
Manza	315/320
New Manza	313

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	17	254,055
Central India	113	110,722
Barsi and Nagar ...		108,791
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		46,802
Berar ...		403,522
Central Provinces ...		96,775
Total Oomras	130	1,020,667
Dholera	62	195,975
N.-W. Provinces ...		35,177
Rajputana ...		51,313
Sind-Punjab	115	332,577
Broach ...		133,124
Coompta and Dharwar	149	93,276
Westerns-Northerns	62	74,126
Cocoanada ...		435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...		85,863
Persian ...		2,644
American	260	75,014
Egyptian and African	2,921	388,505
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		1,155
Total	3,699	2,484,851

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,202	407,729
Japan and China	1,320	1,153,189
Coast Ports ...		30,480
Up-country by Rail ...		284,028
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		5,897
Total	3,522	1,881,323

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 19

October 64 3/8d.
December 63 3/8d.
March 63 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 19

September 0.85 3/4c
December 0.87 5/8c.
May 0.88 7/8c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 19

September 2.58 plus 10
December 2.59 plus 04
March 2.10 plus 05
May 2.15 plus 04

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 20

Java ready 13-8-0
S S Subedar 3-13-3
July shipment 3-13-3
A/S shipment 3-13-0
O/D shipment 3-13-6
J/M shipment 3-14-0
Kesar ready 14-3-0
Saraya ready 13-9-0
Java Spot F. 3.65

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 19-8-35	159000	144000
Receipts Yesterday 19-8-35	18000	12000
Exports to date 19-8-35	113000	154000
Stock at Ports 16-8-35	1077000	2384000
Stock Interior Towns 16-8-35	1097000	1106000
Stock Liverpool 16-8-35	547000	965000
Visible Supply 16-8-35	2983000	5131000
Quantity in sight 16-8-35	117000	132000
Quantity out of sight 16-8-35	355000	376000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 20

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1951/54 New Loan 96/4
3 per cent 1941 101/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/1
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/2 and after declining to Rs. 87/12 advanced to Rs. 89/6 on active covering and later was quoted at Rs. 89/2.

In the evening there was further buying which pushed up prices to Rs. 90/8. London opening advices were unchanged and under realising prices declined to Rs. 90/4 at 5-30 p.m.—

The market was uncertain.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 19

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 1/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1/4 dis.
3 1/2 per cent British Consols 84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 19

T. T. London on —

New York closing rate..	4.97-15/16
Paris	75.01
Berlin	12.32-1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.33-3/4
Brussels	29.44
Milan	60.20
Berne	15.19-3/4
Prague	119.56

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 19

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 19/32 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 11/16 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 19

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	67-1/2
	Nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	83-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	84-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	105-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	116-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	112-1/2
National Bank of India ..	42-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation..	10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 19.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels September sellers 25/0.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Sept sellers 23/9
South Australian (wheat) Parcels Aug. sellers 25/9.

SEEDS.

London, August 19

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Aug. sellers £9-7-6
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-13-9.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £13-5-0.
Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton Aug./Sept. sellers £12-5-0

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 19.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Aug./Sept. sellers 22/0.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 22/1-1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	8
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	34
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	75
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	38
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	64
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	73
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	12 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	83
United Corporation	6
American Tel and Tel	142
Western Union Telg	48 1/4
Radio Corporation	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	45 1/2
New York Central	22 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	28
Union Pacific R R	99
Great North Pfd	21
Hiram Walker	27
Western Electric Inst	18
Goodyear Tyre	20
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	80
Sperry Corp	12
Kelvinators	12
Mesta Machine	31
Bethelehem Steel	36
United States Steel	48 1/2
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	38
Int Nickel of Canada	28 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	18 1/4
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	54
International Harvestor	53
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	42 1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	31
St Oil of N J	46
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	18 1/4
American Radiator	18
Eaton Mfg	23
Chase Bank	86
National City Bank	32
Sun Life of Canada	440
General Foods	34
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	111
Int Tel and Tel	12
Bendix Aviation	18
U S Rubber	14
New Y New Heaven Hartford	14
Brggs Mfg.	42
Allis Chalmers	27

Market reacting on passage of Railroad Retirement and Guffy Coal Bills. Du Pont de Nemours has declared a dividend of 90 cents. Quarterly and extra dividend of 35 cents.
Total business 2 million.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 117 December 104 January 103 March 103 May 98 at Cross Rate 4.98
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 204 Liverpool May 1936 5.84 Rs. 50 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 204 New York May 11.14 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 4.98

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 20

Wheat	30,228 cwts.
Linseed	2,120 cwts.
Gingellyseed	127 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,454 cwts.
Castorseed	4,074 cwts.
Rice	7,429 cwts.
Myrabollams	840 cwts.
Cottonseed	582 cwts.
Mowraseed	315 cwts.
Gram	1,314 cwts.
Joowar	448 cwts.
Bajree	2,726 cwts.
Coal	663 tons.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Aug 20

London market—
Standard Copper Cash buyers £32-13-9
Standard Copper Cash sellers £32-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months £33-2-6
Electrolytic copper £36-10-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 7/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal sheets Rs. 30
Copper sheets Rs. 35
Copper Ashe Rs. 35-8-0
Tone: Firm.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 20

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/0/6; Highest Rs. 33/5/6; Lowest Rs. 32/13/6; Closing Rs. 33/2
Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6/9; Closing Rs. 6/7/6
Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 42/6; Highest Rs. 43; Closing Rs. 42/10
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/11/3; Highest Rs. 6/12; Closing Rs. 6/11/4 1/2
Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/13; Highest Rs. 23/15; Lowest Rs. 23/12/6; Closing Rs. 23/13
Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/13/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 2/14/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 2/13/9

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Aug 20

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/8. Bhadarvo yesterday owing Bombay selling closed at Rs. 5/1/6. Now Rs. 5/1/8. Tone dull. Jota Rs. 6/3/6. Kartak will open on Thursday at about Rs. 5/0/6. Heavy ready demand 14,000 tins. Groundnut ready Rs. 3. September Rs. 2/15/6. January Rs. 2/8. Sutar Aso Rs. 102. Jota Rs. 2/8. Sugar ready Rs. 4/12/3. Shipment Rs. 3/13/6. Rain about 1 inch yesterday. To-day cloudy sky.

Sentence of 3 months rigorous imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 100 was awarded by the Magistrate of Kambar in Larkhana district on a municipal councillor who is alleged to have travelled through villages in the guise of a police official and cheated some villagers.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY AUGUST 21, 1935

No Indian Labour For Italian Service

Government Of India Veto Scheme Prepared In Bombay

Not One Indian Labourer Shipped But Shipload Of Wheat Goes To-Day

The Italian Government, it appears, had made arrangements to recruit Indian labour for service in Italian Somaliland.

A draft of the memorandum of Agreement, it is understood, was submitted to the British authorities and approved by the Government of India.

In view of the latest developments in the Italo-Abyssinian crisis, however, the scheme has been vetoed and no Indian labour would, it is reliably understood, be made available for service in Italian Somaliland.

It is possible, however, that Portuguese subjects, resident in India, may avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the draft Agreement.

Nine thousand bags of wheat are due to leave Bombay for East Africa to-morrow.

Nobody Gone Yet

The Protector of Emigrants interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" stated that, although the Draft Agreement for recruiting labour from India to Italian Somaliland was prepared and printed, the Government of India had so far not permitted a single person to go to Italian Somaliland.

At present, the officer stated, any application from Indians to go there would be treated on its own merits.

Inquiries made from other sources go to show that it is not unlikely Portuguese subjects in India might avail themselves of the offer made by the Italian Government.

WHEAT FOR E. AFRICA

We learn that about 9,000 bags of wheat which arrived from Karachi are being shipped to East Africa by the s.s. "Takliwa" which sails to-morrow.

should war eventuat in the next few days, and it is not altogether improbable, this cargo of wheat would probably not be allowed to reach its destination.

FORM OF CONTRACT

The following are the material clauses of the form of contract which has been approved by the Government of India:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

made on the —— day of —— 193 — between the Italian Government of Italian Somaliland hereinafter called the "Italian Government" of the one part and ——— hereinafter called the "EMPLOYEE" of the other part, whereby it is agreed as follows:—

The Italian Government hereby engages the Employee and the Employee hereby agrees to serve the Italian Government as a —— in connection with the operations of the Italian Government in Italian Somaliland for a period of —— years from the date of his engagement in India and during such time the Employee shall be under and shall obey the orders of his superior officers in the Employment of the Italian Government.

The Employee shall proceed to Italian Somaliland and shall serve the Italian Government in any part of that country and or —— as the Italian Government may direct and when ordered to do so shall move from place to place either by land or by water. The Italian Government shall provide for the Employee when travelling on the business of the Italian Government by land the necessary horse or mule transport free of charge and by water with a deck passage to his destination, and in either case with free food or an allowance of Re. one a day in lieu of food at the option of the Employee.

Provided that the Employee shall perform his duties diligently and to the satisfaction of the Italian Government and shall observe all the conditions of his agreement, he shall receive a salary at the rate of Rs. —— per mensem, such salary to be paid at the latest off the 15th day of the months succeeding that in which it was earned.

The Employee shall during six days in each week and during nine hours on each day work to the satisfaction of the Italian Government and shall also work reasonable overtime and on Sundays when called upon to do so by the Italian Government, for which he shall receive payment at the rate of ordinary daily wages above specified.

In the event of the Employee becoming incapable to perform this agreement through ill-health brought on through causes beyond his own control his employment with the Italian Government shall 'ipso facto' determine. The Italian Government shall be bound to repatriate the Employee at the earliest convenient date after determination of his Employment by providing him with free passage and food or food allowance for the period of the journey in the manner provided in Clause 4 and shall pay him his full salary up to the date of his arrival at the place of recruitment in India. The state of the health of the Employee for the purposes of this and Clause No. 11 shall be certified by one of the Italian Government's Medical Officer whose certificate shall be final and binding on both parties

The agreement shall remain in force for not more than 2 years from the date of engagement in India and is renewable by mutual consent of the contracting parties. The Italian Government has the right to terminate the agreement at any time by giving the Employee one month's notice in writing or one month's salary in lieu of notice. .....

No Employee shall have the right of remaining in the Italian Government's premises or the concession area in —— after the determination of his employment. If he does not avail himself of the passage offered to him by the Italian Government at the first convenient opportunity after such determination, he shall forfeit his claim to salary (if any) repatriation and food or food allowance during the period of the journey.

The Protector of Emigrant's countersignature is to be affixed to the Agreement as well as that of the employee and the Italian Government Agent.

HARDSHIPS OF KAVITA HARIJANS

Collector Promises Personal Investigation

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

A deputation headed by the Secretary of the Gujrat Harijan Seva Sangh waited upon the Collector in connection with the hardships experienced by the Harijans in village Kavita.

The leader of the deputation told the Collector that he was present on the spot when caste Hindus pulled down the houses of Harijans and that they had extorted a statement from Harijans to the effect that the latter would not send their boys to the village school.

The Collector patiently heard the deputation and promised to go personally to the village and take necessary measures to protect the Harijans.—United Press.

EDUCATION MINISTER LOSES HIS SHOES

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

A funny situation is reported to have arisen when somebody stole the shoes of Sir J. P. Srivastava, Education Minister at Muttra. The Minister went inside a temple for worship leaving his shoes outside. To his surprise on his return he found them missing and had to walk barefooted.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Will Jawaharlal Accept It, Previous Consent Not Being Secured?

QUESTION TO BE REOPENED?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

There is a strong move to get Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru elected President of the Congress Session at Lucknow in view of his heavy suffering in the cause of the national struggle. It is not known, however, whether he will agree to the proposal.

Indeed it appears Pandit Jawaharlal's consent has not been obtained even for the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee to which he has already been elected, and the question may have to be re-opened.

CHOLERA SPREADS TO NASIK CITY

Scout Rally May Be Abandoned

NASIK, Aug 19.

Although cholera had broken out in an epidemic form in parts of the district, the city itself was safe so far, it has now spread here also and the medical authorities are doing their best to arrest the disease. In spite of all their efforts it has taken toll of 9 lives in the first fortnight of this month as against three deaths reported throughout July. While the last month reported mostly imported cases, the present month has more indigenous cases.

The spread of cholera has somewhat damped the enthusiastic preparations for the holding of a scout rally on the occasion of His Excellency's visit next week, as the parents are little apprehensive of sending their children to mix with those from the interior of the district.— A. P

ALLEGED FRATRICIDE OVER PIECE OF FURNITURE

SUKKUR, Aug. 19.

An elder brother is reported to have made a murderous assault on his younger brother following a quarrel over the distribution of patrimony.

It is stated that Kayamal, the elder brother who had returned from Karachi that very day announced his intention to live separate. The younger brother named Motan had no objection. Then they started dividing the ancestral wealth. On a certain piece of furniture which each wanted to have for himself, they had a quarrel which took a grave turn when the elder assaulted the younger with a knife. Many people were attracted to the scene and the assailant was overpowered and marched off to the police station. The younger brother was removed to the Hospital in serious condition.—United Press.

U. P. DELIMITATION PROPOSALS

Popular And Progressive Parties Unconcerned Says Pt. Kunzru

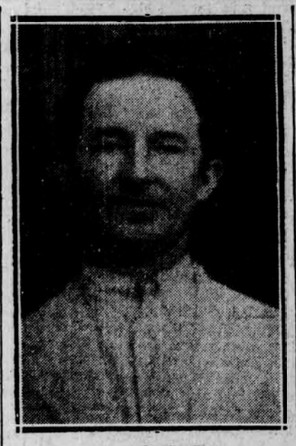
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

"The personnel of the Conference appointed by the U. P. Government to consider the Government scheme of delimitation of constituencies published recently in the Press are not such as to create confidence in the Province. One week's time is not enough for either individuals or parties to find the merits or demerits of grouping areas and submit their objections. I for one, would not send any objection."

Thus declared Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Liberal Leader, to a representative of the "United Press" interviewed in connection with the Government scheme of delimitation of constituencies.

Proceeding Pandit Kunzru said that both the progressive and popular parties are unconcerned with the Government delimitation proposals.

Pandit Kunzru is leaving for Wardha on the invitation of Mahatmaji to attend the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh on August 30.—United Press.



Prof. Carl Huger, a Czecho-Slovakian Astronomer, who was on a visit to this country to get first hand knowledge of the life of her people and who, had an interview with the Mahatma last week-end, arrived here on Saturday from Wardha and left for Europe by the Italian Mail Boat on Tuesday morning.

STATE BANK FOR COCHIN

Will Come Into Existence By November, Says R. B. Gopal Menon

MADRAS (By Mail).

Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon, who had gone to Ernakulam at the invitation of the Cochin Government, in connection with the establishment of a land mortgage bank there, returned to Madras this morning.

Interviewed, Mr. Gopala Menon said he was drafting a Bill for the constitution of the Bank. The Bill, when approved by the Government, was likely to be published in the form of a proclamation by His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin in order to bring the Bank into existence by November. United Press.

ANOTHER CHAMPION FOR REFORMS PARTY

Muslims Would Join Sir H. Mody, Says Sir Md. Yakub

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Sir Mohd Yakub, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the press: "I welcome the suggestion of Sir Homi Mody for the formation of a Reforms Party in order to work the new Constitution and combat forces of disruption. The formation of such a party is particularly necessary on account of the announcements of certain Congress leaders to the effect that they wanted to capture the new Councils in order to wreck the constitution It would be extremely unfortunate for our country if the power under the new constitution is wrested by that organisation whose chief object is to demonstrate that the new constitution is full of dead-locks and unworkable.

MUSLIMS TO WORK REFORMS.

It is also a matter of great satisfaction that persons of Mr. Jayakar's position seem to be prepared to work the Reforms in a spirit of co-operation. This party would, I hope, be formed on non-communal and catholic lines and the Muslims would be able to join the party like the other communities. In fact we are prepared to work shoulder to shoulder with the other communities in India for the advancement and progress of our motherland provided our rights and interests are duly protected. The Muslims do not want to live in a state of segregation in a watertight compartment and I am confident that my co-religionists would have no hesitation in joining a non-communal party on the lines suggested by Sir Mody." —A.P.

TROUBLE OVER FRONTIER ROAD

Outlaws Induced Hazi Of Turungzai To Join Hostilities

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The latest reports from the lower Gandab and Pindiali areas show that the hostile element has shrunk from 2,000 to about 1,400. Government forces are busy clearing the hostile gathering and reopening the road. The hostile action has certainly caused a breach of agreement and the Government is entitled to extend the road but this question is not under consideration and the authorities are for the moment concerned in making it clear to the hostile element that their activities would not yield the object they have of making the Government release the Safi prisoners and making profits from the road by imposing tolls.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

It seems both the Haji of Turangzai and his son Badshah Gul have been drawn into these activities by the pressure of their followers and their motive is now becoming known. The chief factor is the dominating position obtained in the Safi tribe (Haji's adherents in the upper Mohmand country) by notorious Peshawar outlaw, Chimnai, and certain other outlaws who have been given the rank of tribal leaders which is quite an unusual rank of the outlaws to get. Certain Safis were arrested sometime ago by the District authorities in connection with the activities of the scoundrels and heavy pressure was brought on Haji and his sons to effect their release.

Simultaneously there had arisen a dispute between Burhan Khel and Isa Khel. Kashars (i.e. ranks and file as opposed to Mashars or headmen) and elders of these sections over the distribution of contracts and service on a portion of the road which runs through their areas in the lower Gandab.

ALL FOR A ROAD.

After considerable hesitation Badsah Gul appears to have allowed himself with his following of Safis and other upper Mohmands to become embroiled in the activities of these recalcitrant sections against the road as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the Government thereby identifying the two distinct quarrels. The road was built in 1933 to support the friendly Halimzai who live at the head of the Gandab Valley against incursions by the neighbouring Upper Mohmands. The lower portion of it, however, (the socalled Karappa section running through a tangle of foothills and long notorious as a haunt of bandits) traverses the country of Burhan Khel and Isa Khel who unlike Halimzai were not directly interested in its construction and whose numerous bad characters have been chafing against the check set on their activities, which they do not consider to be sufficiently counterbalanced by the benefits to be derived from the road in the shape of Khassadar (tribal police) service and labour.

GOVT.'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

There is hitherto no sign of unrest among Halimzai or Turangzai (the parent tribe of Burhan Khel and Isa Khel) though efforts are being made by hostile elements to embroil the former. It is said the tribal elders are still trying to bring their younger element under control but the Government's attitude is one of firmness in dealing with hostile element especially as they cannot allow the place so near the Peshawar District border to become a regular haunt of outlaws.

Karachi Barbers Form Union

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

Considerable discontent prevails in the local barber fraternity over the new rules and regulations introduced by the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

A crowded meeting attended by nearly three hundred people was held. A union called "Hair-dressing Saloon Workers Union" was formed with Mr. Narainbas Bechar as President. A resolution asking the Corporation to reduce the licence fee was passed and forwarded to the authorities.—United Press.

Severe Crisis Follows Wild Speculation

Huge Decline In Silver: Many Failures Feared On Monday

Legislation Will Be Necessary To Check Gambling If Organised Associations Fail To Do It

"Chronicle" Special

BOMBAY: August 20.

With the loss of 'bona-fide' trade, the City of Bombay is becoming the seat of reckless speculation. This statement can be judged from the events and records of the year.

Reckless and wild speculation in groundnuts market resulted in huge losses and failure of a big firm. The Bombay Stock Exchange was passing through a period of boom and values of shares soared high beyond the imagination of ardent bulls. This rampant speculation was followed by a severe crisis.

SILVER COLLAPSE

In the meantime determination of Washington administration to raise Silver prices to 129 cents resulted in a big bull position in Bombay and Silver prices advanced to Rs. 87. From this level prices collapsed and this week business was done as low as Rs. 64-8.

This decline resulted in huge losses to local operators and the next Valan, which falls due on Monday, it is feared, will result in some failures.

As a result of this, the local Silver Market did not open to-day, and operators are busy preparing their accounts.

Gilt-Edged Stocks Collapse

Since last week, Government Securities Market is a scene of panic and nervousness. Extensive unloading of holdings and some short selling resulted in a big drop. The following changes speak for themselves:—

Following are the daily quotations of 3-1|2 per cent. Government Paper;—

		Rs.	a.	p.
August	10	94	13	0
„	12	94	13	0
„	13	94	11	0
„	15	94	4	0
„	16	94	3	0
„	17	92	4	0
„	19	89	8	0
„	20	89	4	0

Extensive Buying By Bears

Following a decline of £3 1|4 in 3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan, in the local market, 3 1|2 per cent rupee paper opened at Rs. 88|2 and prices declined to Rs. 87|12. At this level there was extensive covering by bears and prices recovered to Rs. 89|4.

These extensive movements in prices on account of speculation on a gigantic scale are doing more harm and even "bona fide" business is greatly affected.

Time To Stop It

It is now time for all organised associations who conduct these forward operations to take effective measures to check reckless speculation and save the general public from running into huge losses as these losses often threaten the existence of markets.

There is room for "bona fide" and healthy trading, but when speculation assumes the form of gambling it becomes the bounden duty of the custodians of these markets to adopt effective measures. If they fail in their duty, the time will come when it will become a necessity to enact laws to check speculation which is being carried on every day under the name of "bona fide" forward business.

NEED OF NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Hosmani Appeals For Help For Mr. Diwaker's Trust

(From Our Correspondent).

HAVERI, Aug. 20.

Mr. S. K. Hosmani, presiding over the public meeting which Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, addressed here, emphasised that all must be national-minded in everything. All institutions, municipalities, schools, and local boards must be run by selfless resourceful Congressmen if the country is to get Swaraj. He emphasised the need of national newspapers for wide mass education. It was good Mr. Diwakar had undertaken the publication of the national literature and created a Trust and had taken charge of "Samyukta Karnatak." Such public institutions were bound to be bold and frank in the expression of their views. He urged all to help this venture.

NO CHANGE IN LOHARU SITUATION

BHIWANI, Aug. 20.

The total number of deaths in the Loharu incident has reached 21. The condition of two injured persons is reported to be serious in the hospital.

Nawab's men are patrolling the villages, armed with lathis and rifles. Arrests still continue. People are fleeing to jungles.

The Loharu Sufferers' Relief Society is meeting to-morrow here. Mr. Ratan Singh, President, Rajputana Jat Sabha, arrived here. He talked with one injured person lying in the hospital and discussed the situation with Pandit Nekiram Sarma and others.—United Press.

CONGRESS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Comprehensive Programme To Be Circulated For Public Opinion

PATNA, Aug. 20.

How to celebrate in a befitting manner the forthcoming Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress is one of the matters that has been engaging the attention of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, and the Congress Secretariat. It is understood that the All-India Congress Committee Office has already prepared a provisional programme which will be circulated among the Provincial Congress Committees with a view to elicit opinion thereon.

The programme includes both spectacular and constructive aspects of National character comprising large scale demonstration together with items of a more permanent character.

DR. PATTABHI'S BOOK.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiya's History of the Indian National Congress is complete. It is stated to be a very comprehensive volume dealing with the growth and development of this great National Organisation for the last fifty years running into between seven and eight hundred pages.

The book is being revised by the Congress President and will be issued to the public on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee.—United Press.

Allahabad:—P. N. John, Reader of the Government Press, who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge on a charge of murder of his wife on Government appeal against the acquittal was found guilty by Mr. Justice Harries and Mr. Justice Mulla who sentenced him to transportation for life.—A. P.

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